COMMUNITY HOUSING STUDY

TESLIN HOUSING REPORT

NOVEMBER, 2000

YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION

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TESLIN

COMMUNITY HOUSING REPORT

A Study on Housing Quality

A Research Project by:

Yukon Housing Corporation

Report Date: November 2000

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TESLIN COMMUNITY HOUSING REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Yukon Housing Corporation, in conjunction with the Northern Research Institute, undertook a housing study in Teslin in December 1998. The purpose of the study was to look at the quality of housing in the community. A total of 66, randomly selected, households were interviewed.

This summary provides key highlights of the Teslin housing study. The study looks at dwelling adequacy, dwelling affordability, dwelling suitability, access to home ownership, as well as seniors and elders needs. It also compares Teslin with the Yukon.

DWELLING ADEQUACY – KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The study looks at *dwelling adequacy*, which refers to:

- the energy efficiency of the dwelling;
- the state of repair of the dwelling;
- the presence or absence of basic facilities in the dwelling;
- the need for health and safety considerations in the dwelling including running water, electricity, heat, and smoke alarms; and
- the desire of the occupants to improve the dwelling.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Just over 23 percent of Teslin households pay more than $2 per square foot to heat their homes (page 10)[1]. A number of factors come into play when considering energy costs including the type of window pane, the thickness of walls, and the kind of heating system. Energy related repair needs in Teslin are 19 percent versus 14 percent for the Yukon (page 21).

STATE OF REPAIR

Forty-eight percent of all dwellings in Teslin require major repairs compared with 33 percent in the Yukon (page 24). Just over 26 percent of Teslin households require major repairs to wall, foundations, floors, ceilings, roof or exterior siding, while 16 percent of dwellings require minor repairs (page 26). Minor repairs include such things as windows, insulation and foundation repairs (page 30). The state of household repair needed in Teslin is generally higher than Yukon wide results.

BASIC FACILITIES

Eighty-nine percent of the Teslin dwellings have basic amenities such as hot and cold water, toilet, sink, bath and electricity while 11 percent lack some basic facilities (page 32). The Yukon wide results show 4 percent of dwellings lacking basic facilities.

HEALTH AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

Sixty-five percent of Teslin dwellings have health and safety deficiencies (page 34). These deficiencies may range from not having a kitchen exhaust system to not having adequate sewage disposal. For example, 18 percent of dwellings do not have working smoke alarms (page 35).

[1] The page numbers identified throughout this summary refer to the data in the Teslin Community Housing Report.

DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS

Respondents stated they would like to make improvements including remodeling a kitchen to major structural repairs. Almost 8 percent of respondents would like to replace their roof or siding (page 41). Another 6.15 percent would like to do major repairs to the dwelling's structure.

DWELLING AFFORDABILITY - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The study looks at *dwelling affordability*, which refers to:

- whether the occupants pay 30 percent of their gross income for shelter costs.

AFFORDABILITY PROBLEM

Seventy-one percent of Teslin respondents do not have an affordability problem while 15 percent have a potential problem. Only 2 percent have an affordability problem (page 43). Teslin and Yukon results are different. Affordability seems to be less of a problem in Teslin than in the rest of the Yukon.

DWELLING SUITABILITY – KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The study looks at *dwelling suitability*, which refers to:

- the number of bedrooms in the dwelling; and
- the ease of access for the disabled and elderly.

CROWDING

Crowding is a significant issue in Teslin. Fourteen percent of Teslin households do not have enough bedrooms (page 45). This compares with 6 percent for the Yukon.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR DISABLED AND ELDERLY

About 17 percent of Teslin households have one disabled person (page 48). These households are generally equipped with accessibility features such as raised counters and lever handles. However, 27.3 percent of Teslin households with at least one disabled person require ramps, 18.2 percent require wheelchair access, and 27.3 percent require handrails and grab bars (page 50).

ACCESS TO HOME OWNERSHIP – KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The study looks at *access to home ownership* in terms of:

- reasons for renting.

RENTING

There are many reasons why people choose to rent rather than buy their own homes. In the study, renters' responses range from 'there is a lack of desirable housing in the community" to "not wanting to upkeep a home." Excluding the "Other" category, the most significant reason given, at 23 percent, for not purchasing a home in Teslin is the renters' short stay in the community (page 52). Another 17 percent say the need for a down payment prevents them from purchasing a home.

SENIORS AND ELDERS NEEDS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The study looks at the *needs of seniors and elders* in terms of:

- dwelling suitability.

DWELLING SUITABILITY

Senior households make up 23 percent of Teslin households (page 54). Like the Yukon at 36.5 percent, 33.33 percent of respondents in Teslin said mobility was the biggest problem for seniors in their homes (page 59).

COMMUNITY HOUSING STUDIES METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND

In 1986, national census data was released that indicated the need for improved housing quality in Yukon. That data suggested that housing quality in the territory was among the lowest in Canada. Since then, the Yukon Housing Corporation has strengthened existing programs and created new programs to assist Yukoners to improve the quality of their housing.

The Yukon Housing Corporation wishes to continue its effort to help Yukoners improve their housing. In order to do that, the Yukon Housing Corporation requires good quality information to determine if its programs are helping to improve housing in the Yukon, and to possibly refocus the Yukon Housing Corporation's policies, programs and services to meet the needs identified by Yukoners.

STUDY DESIGN

In an effort to get up-to-date information on housing conditions and the housing needs of Yukoners, the Yukon Housing Corporation designed and managed a housing data collection project that consisted of a series of community housing surveys completed throughout the Yukon. These surveys were carefully designed to obtain answers to the Yukon Housing Corporation's critical policy questions. These policy questions can be grouped into three general standards of housing quality. These standards are also used to assess housing quality throughout Canada. They are:

- *Dwelling Adequacy* (physical condition): refers to the presence or absence of basic health and safety features in the home, for example, running water, electricity, heat, smoke alarms are basic health and safety features.
- *Dwelling Affordability* (dwelling costs with respect to household income): refers to a measure of the ability of the occupants to pay for their housing. This includes an analysis of the affordability of home ownership as compared to home renting.
- *Dwelling Suitability* (factors such as crowding and accessibility): refers to the appropriateness of the dwelling for the current occupants. For example, is the home accessible for its occupants, or are there enough bedrooms. This section included a special analysis of seniors' and elders' needs.

Each of these three housing quality standards contains sub-themes. For example, the first one, *Dwelling Adequacy*, is comprised of the following:

- Energy Efficiency,
- State of Repair,
- Presence or Absence of Basic Facilities,
- Health and Safety Items, and

- Desirable Improvements.

The information provided in the responses to the community housing surveys allows the Yukon Housing Corporation to determine the quality of dwellings in each community.

This housing quality indicator report provides a summary of the responses to the questions in the community housing survey. It also provides information on a Yukon wide basis to allow the reader to compare housing conditions in your community with those in the Yukon in general.

PROCESS

The Yukon Housing Corporation contracted with the Northern Research Institute to complete the door-to-door surveying. The Northern Research Institute recruited and trained the surveyors, and administered the survey.

Community Housing Surveys were completed for the communities of Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross, Carmacks, Dawson City, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Marsh Lake, Mayo, Ross River, Teslin, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse.

In each of the 13 communities surveyed, the local government, and the relevant First Nation government were informed of, and included in the process. Their assistance was critical to our success in obtaining excellent quality housing data in these studies. In return, Yukon Housing Corporation committed to providing this report on housing quality to these communities.

The Northern Research Institute hired interviewers from each community with the exception of one community where no local people applied for the positions. In every case, the local government and the relevant First Nation government office were contacted in advance of the survey. In many communities, Yukon Housing Corporation and Northern Research Institute staff met with officials from those offices to review the surveying process in the community and to provide information to those concerned.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE SIZE

The Yukon Housing Corporation and the Northern Research Institute physically mapped all occupied dwellings in each of the communities that were surveyed. From this "population" of dwellings, we randomly sampled a specific number of households to interview. For each community, Yukon Housing Corporation determined the correct number of households to survey in such a way as to make the quality of the data the same in each community. As a result, in each community, the data is statistically accurate within 10 percent, 19 times out of 20. In Teslin, 66 households were surveyed out of an estimated 198 dwellings.

TIME OF DATA COLLECTION

The surveying was done in Teslin in December 1998.

DATA QUALITY

A random sample survey was completed for each community. Of the approximately 11,700 households in the Yukon, 2,138 households were surveyed through this process. In each community, this survey yielded very high quality, statistically valid data. The confidence interval of the data is 95 percent; the margin of error is 10 percent [2].

USEFULNESS OF DATA

The housing data is stored in a database that will allow us to look at the data in a variety of ways in order to assess the housing conditions and needs of many different groups within the Yukon population. By analyzing the data in a variety of ways, the Yukon Housing Corporation will be able to make the best possible program and policy decisions to help Yukoners improve their housing.

The data will also provide communities and First Nations with a useful tool that will help them to make decisions about housing improvement priorities.

Data can be provided in more detailed breakdowns and cross-tabulations. It can also be provided in the form of customized report. For example, an energy report will be prepared.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Yukon Housing Corporation is obliged to protect the identities of individual respondents. In general, no information that is confidential under the provisions of the *Statistics Act* and the *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act* will be divulged.

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[2] When a sample survey is conducted, the results depend on who was selected to be in the survey. A different sample of people might yield different results. The amount of variability in the results obtained from different samples is called the sampling error. We can measure the sampling error by applying statistical formulas. This error can be reported in various ways, one of which is a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of likely values. When a sample survey is conducted, we can estimate the proportion of people with some characteristic. Often accompanying the point estimate, a 95 percent confidence interval is given. If you repeated the survey over and over, 95 percent of the time the result would be within the given range, which in this case, is 10 percent.

REPORT FORMAT

This report will consist of a series of pages of charts. Each page will focus on one specific housing topic. The top chart on each page will show the data for that topic from each community, and the bottom chart will show the corresponding Yukon wide data. The data is presented in this way to allow easy comparison of community data with that of the territory as a whole.

In many cases, the charts will show one factor against another factor. Please note, one factor alone is not completely predictive of another factor. In most cases, there are numerous factors that influence the end result.

In the report, a series of charts are presented. For example, energy costs are considered in the context of wall thickness versus energy costs per square foot; window type versus energy costs per square foot; and measures to control energy loss versus energy costs per square foot. These comparisons allow the reader to draw conclusions about the total effect of all of the factors regarding energy costs per square foot.

USE OF INFORMATION

Data is provided for information purposes only. Interpretation and use of data in decision making is the sole responsibility of the user.

1 DWELLING ADEQUACY

The following characteristics of dwellings were used as indicators of the adequacy of the dwelling:

- energy efficiency,
- state of repair,
- basic facilities, presence or absence,
- health and safety considerations, presence or absence of various features, and
- desirable improvements.

1.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

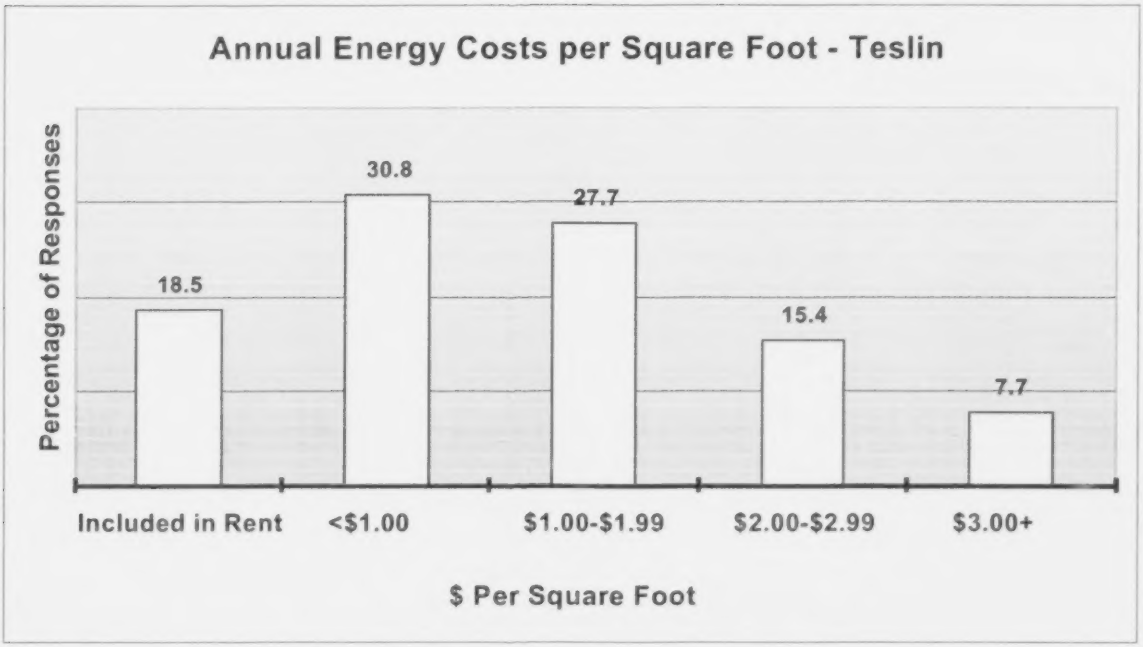
The following 12 sub-themes illustrate various factors related to the energy efficiency of dwellings in Teslin and the Yukon:[3]

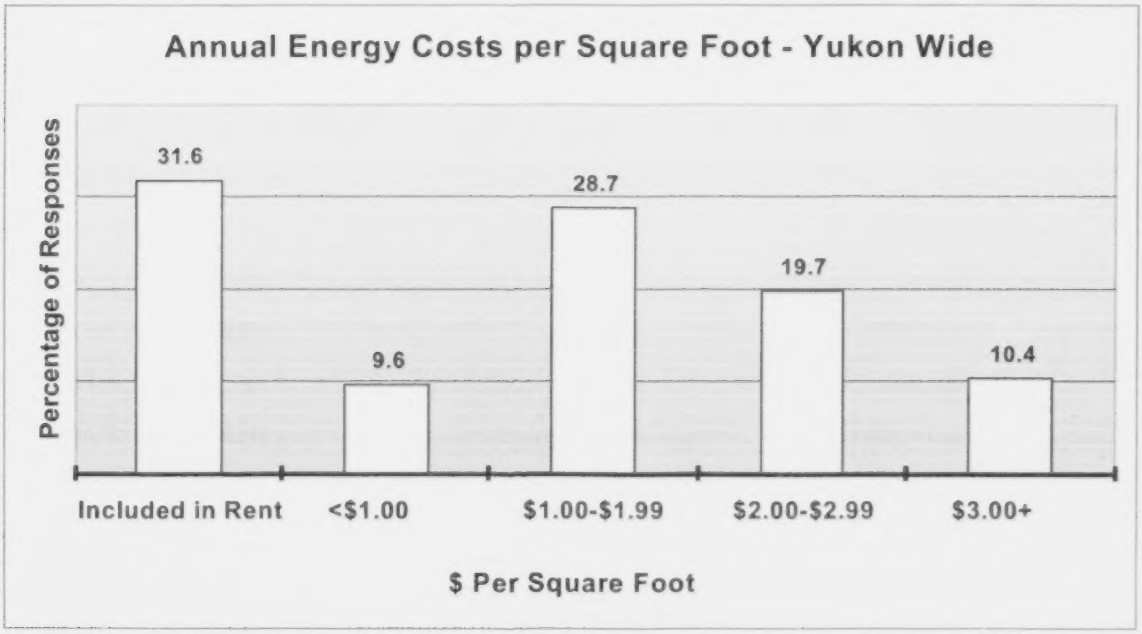
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING SIZE,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING TYPE,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT VERSUS AGE OF THE DWELLING,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW TYPE,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW PANE TYPE,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S WALL THICKNESS,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN HEATING FUEL,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN HEATING SYSTEM,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS HEAT LOSS PREVENTION MEASURES,
- ⇒ PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS WITH AN ENERGY RELATED REPAIR NEED,
- ⇒ ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT VERSUS ENERGY RELATED REPAIR NEED.

[3] ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT: In calculating the energy cost per square foot, it should be noted that dwelling square footage includes the main floor and the second floor if applicable. It does not include the basement square footage even if the basement is heated. As well, the calculation of the annual energy cost includes the annual cost of heating fuel and the annual cost of electricity.

1.1.1 ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT

These bar charts depict heating costs per square foot that households pay in Teslin and in the Yukon.



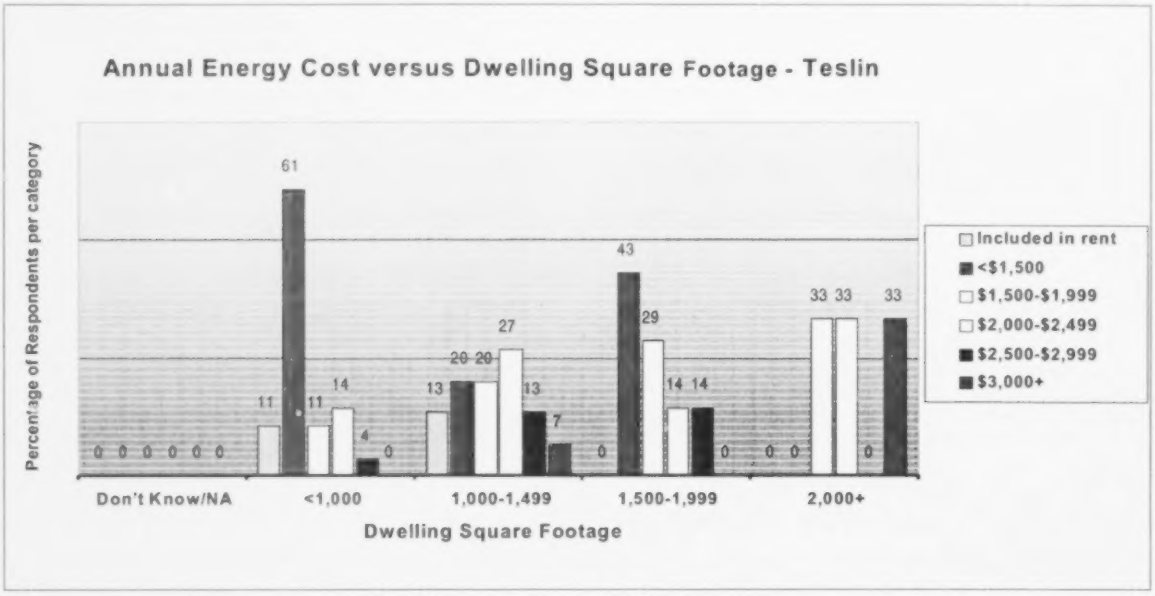


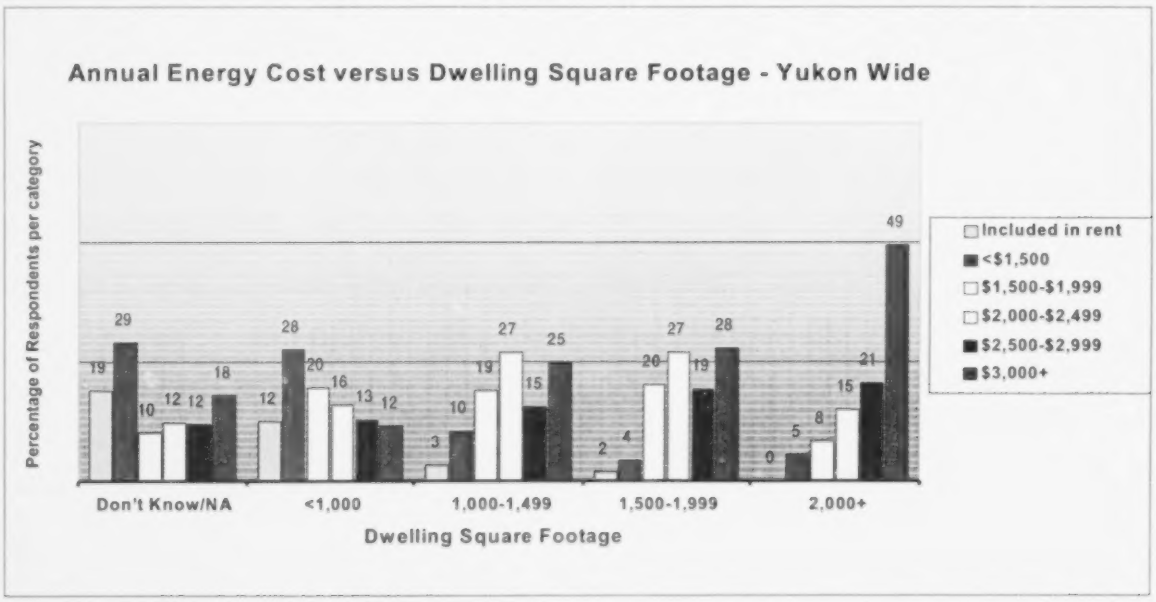
HIGHLIGHTS

- Energy costs per square foot in Teslin households are somewhat lower than costs in the Yukon as a whole.
- Approximately 24 percent of Teslin households and 30 percent of Yukon households pay over $2 per square foot for heating energy.

1.1.2 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING SIZE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs for householders and the square footage of their dwellings.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results are similar to Yukon wide results.
- Heating bills are higher with increasing home size. This chart shows the association between the two factors.

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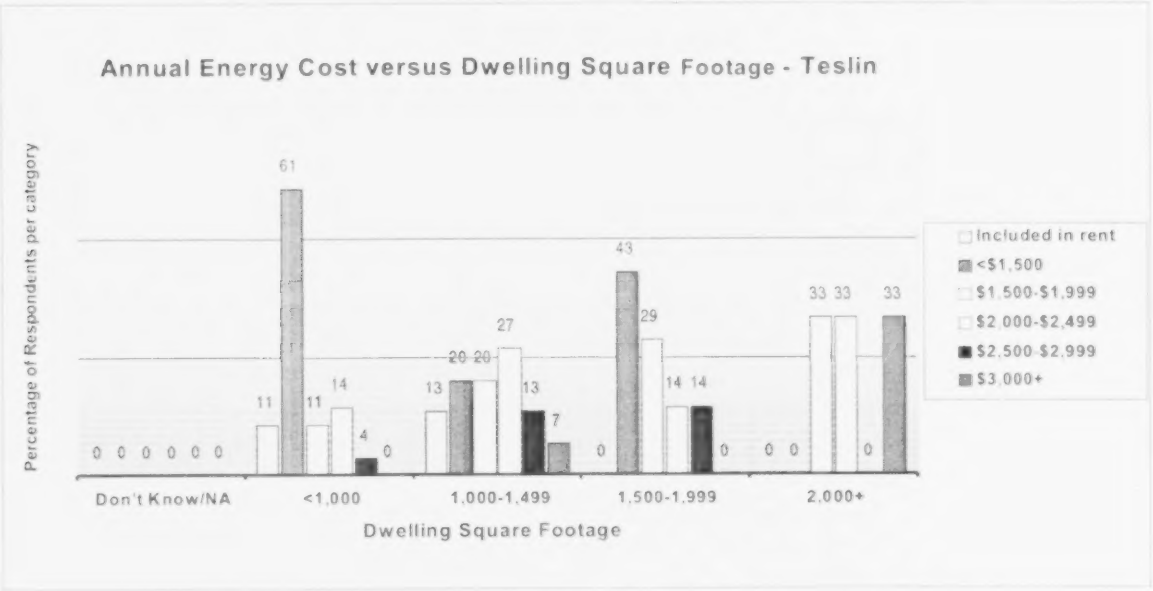
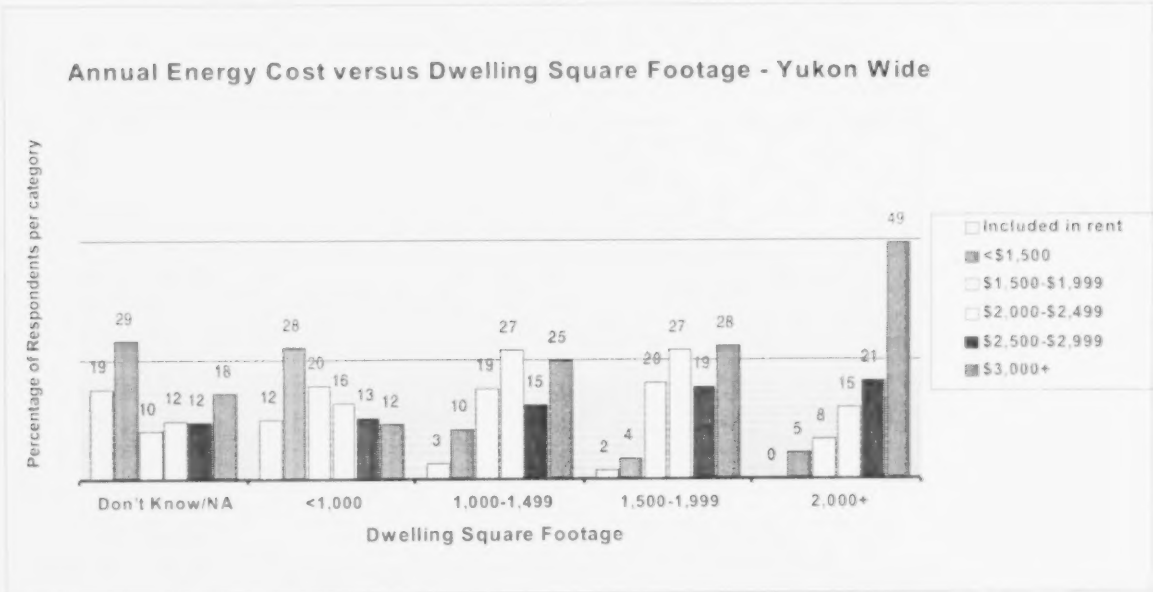
These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs for householders and the square footage of their dwellings.





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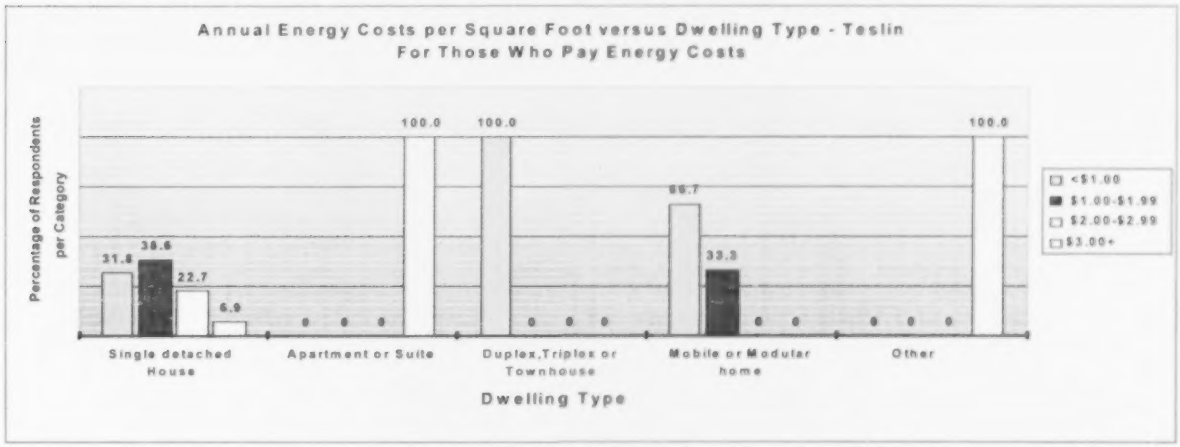
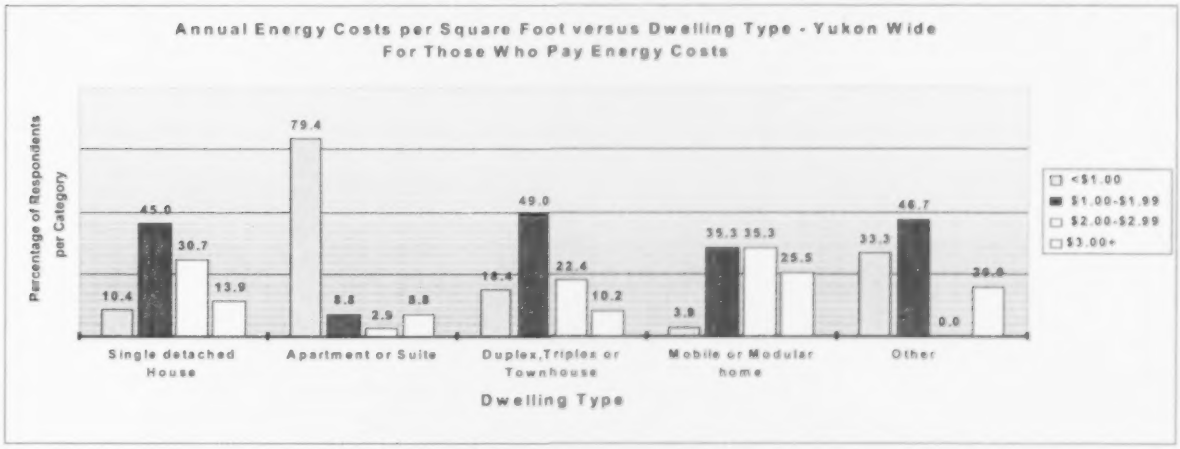
- Heating bills are higher with increasing home size. This chart shows the association between the two factors.

1.1.3 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING TYPE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling type.



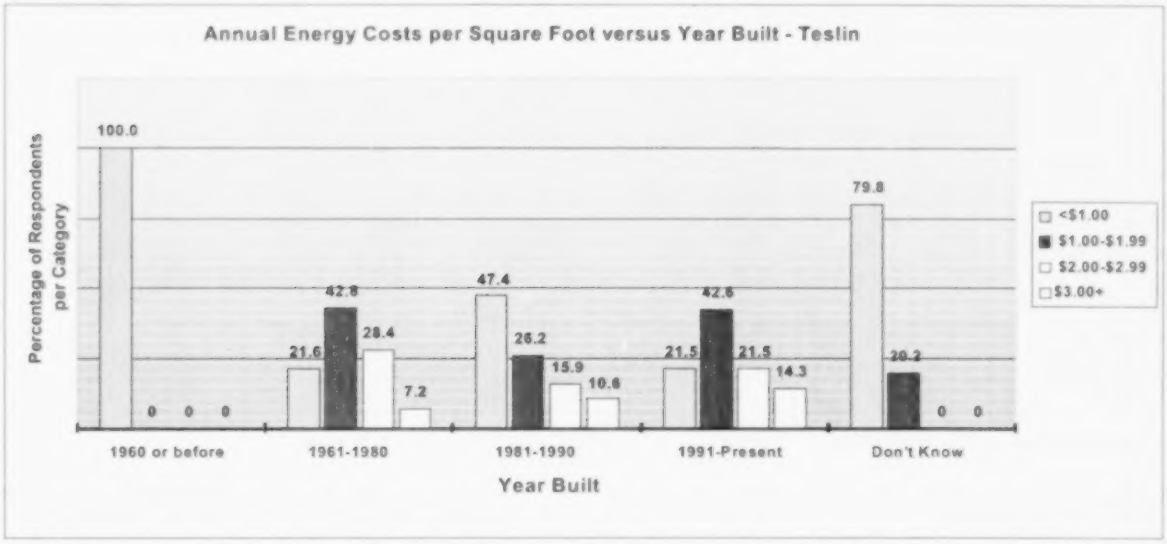


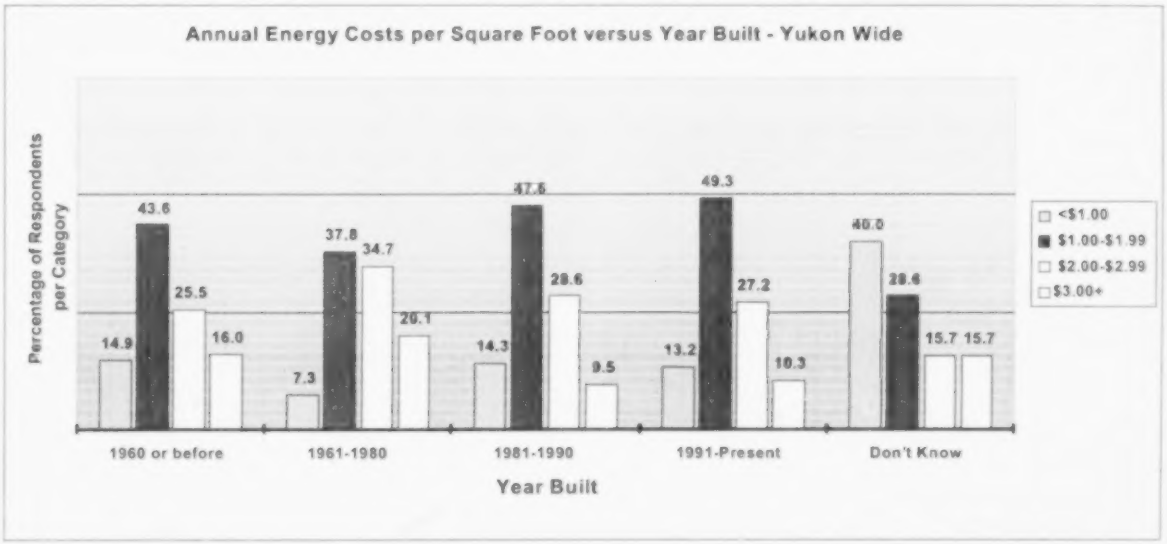
HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results are different from Yukon wide results.
- Heating energy costs tend to be less expensive per square foot for duplexes, triplexes and townhouses.
- Apartments or suites tend to be the most expensive to heat.
- Caution is advised in interpreting these results. Percentages are potentially misleading in the case of small populations. Absolute numbers in each category of dwelling are quite small.
- 100 percent of households in the "Apartment or Suite" category had heating costs of over $3 per square foot. This represents one household.
- 100 percent of households in the "Duplex, Triplex or Townhouse" category had heating costs of less than $1 per square foot. This represents five households.
- The "Other" category includes dwellings that do not fit into any other category, for example, a five-plex or a mobile home with additions.
- 100 percent of households in the category of "Other" had heating costs over $3 per square foot. This represents one household.

1.1.4 ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT VERSUS AGE OF THE DWELLING

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the age of the dwelling.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results are not similar to Yukon wide results.
- A greater percentage of older homes tend to have low heating energy costs.
- 100 percent of households in the "1960 or before" category had heating costs of less than $1 per square foot. This represents one household.
- A greater percentage of newer homes tend to have slightly higher-end heating energy costs.
- Caution is advised in interpreting these results. Absolute numbers of dwellings in each category are quite low.

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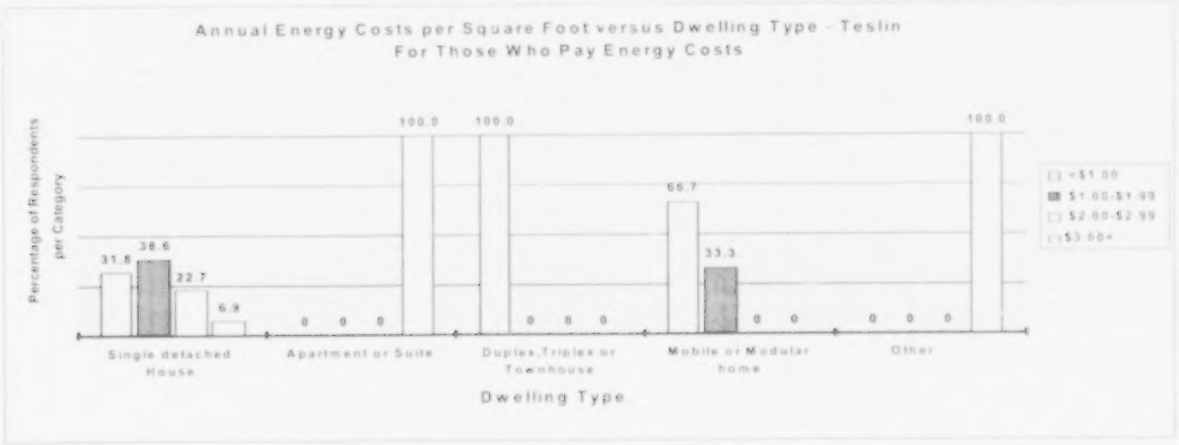
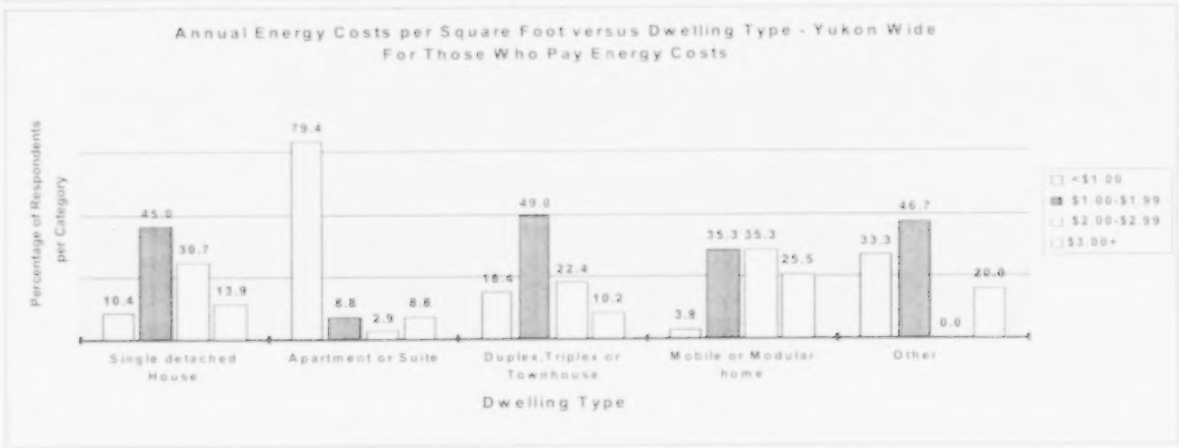
These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling type.





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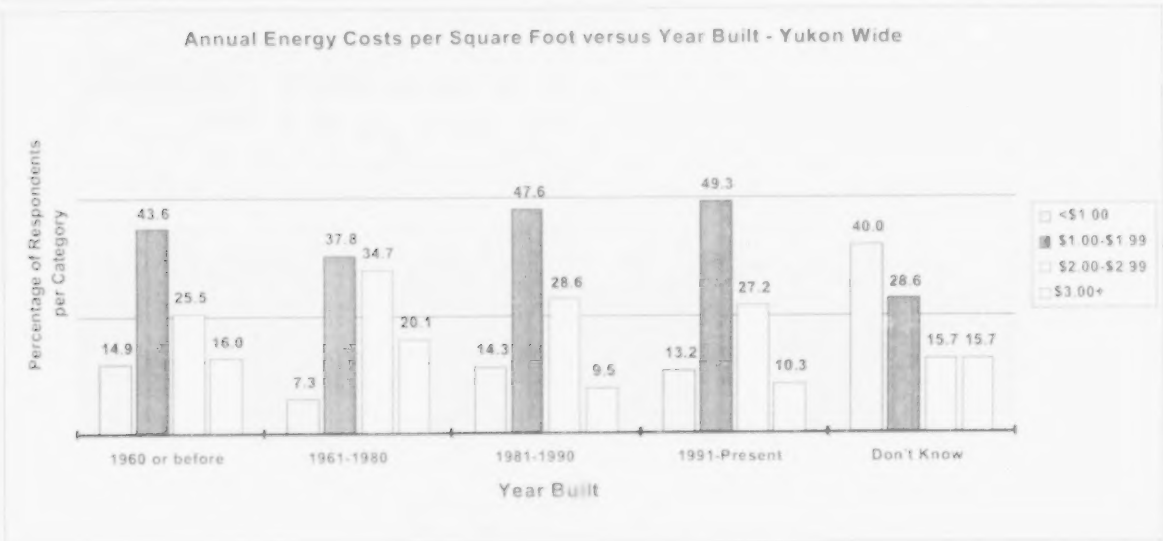

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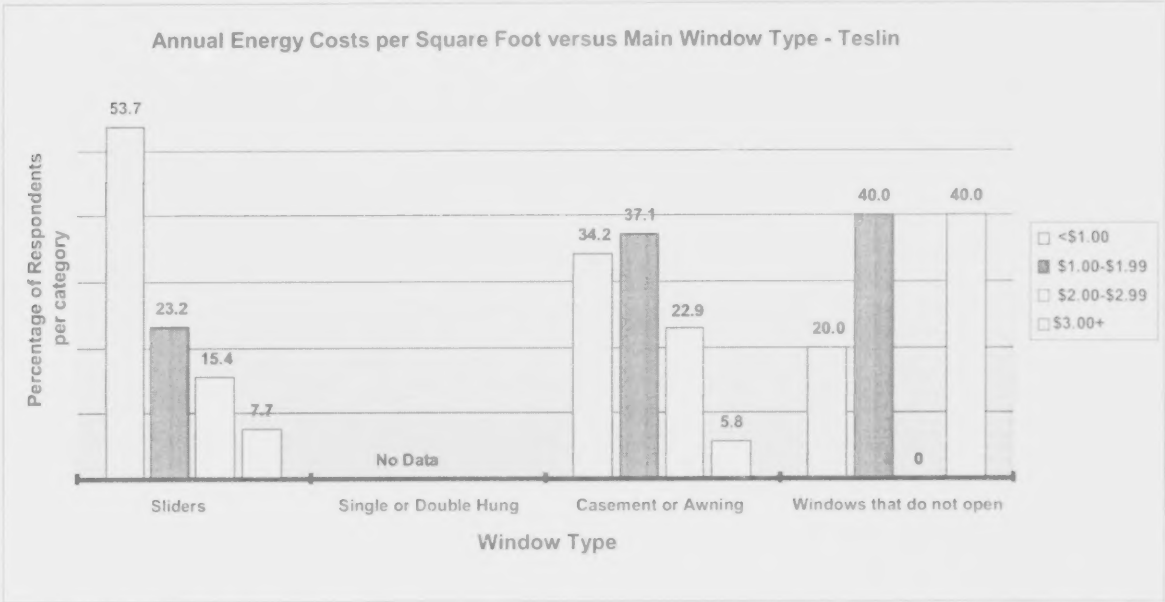
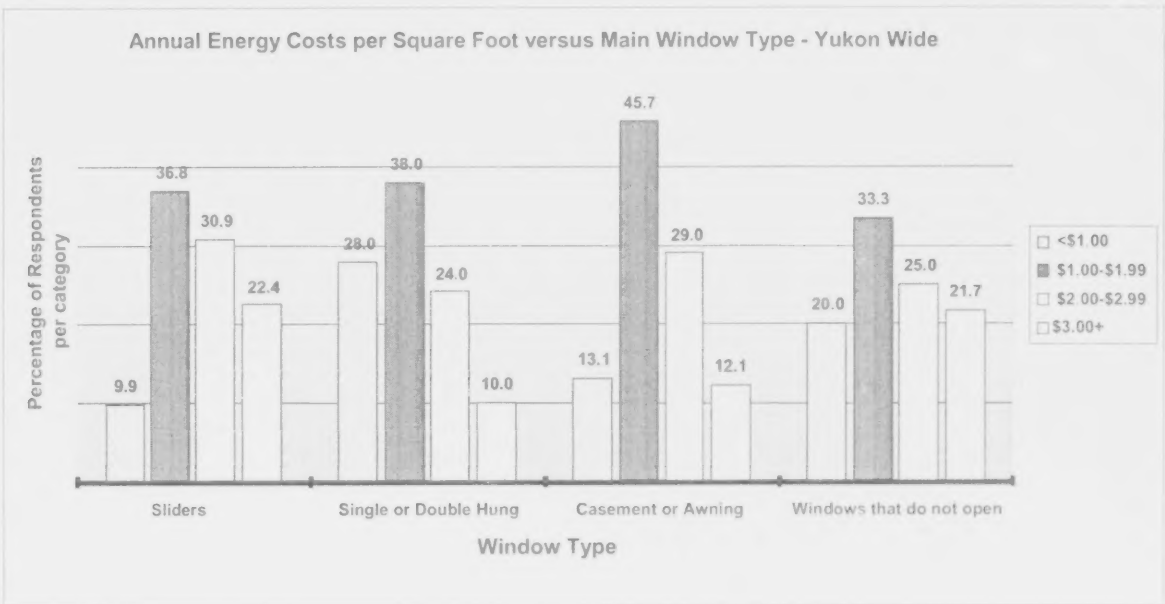
1.1.5 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW TYPE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main window type.

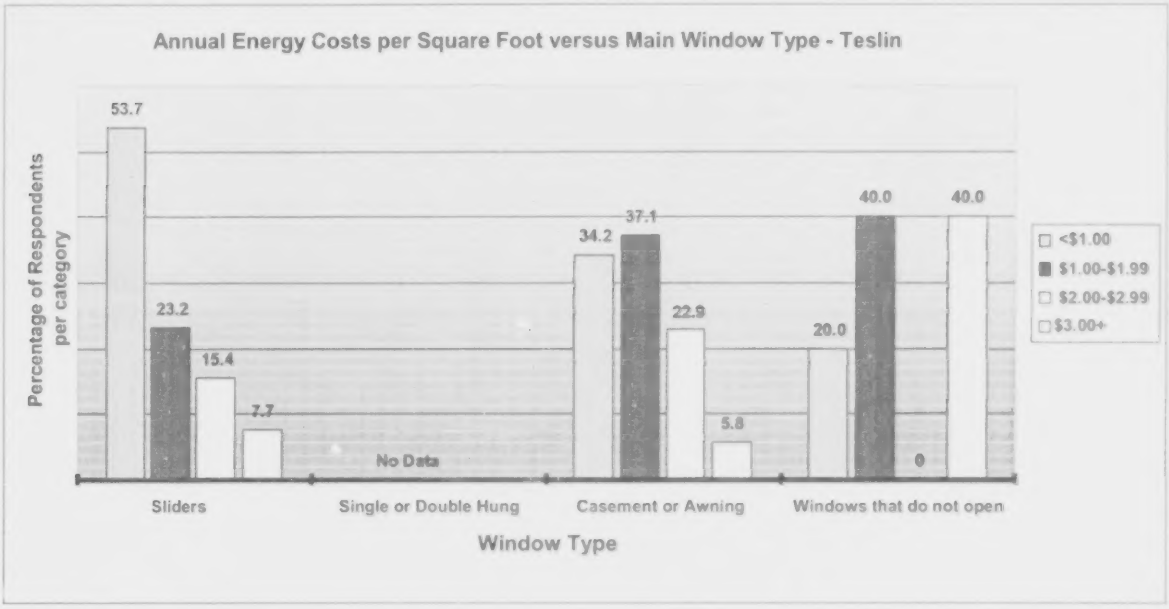


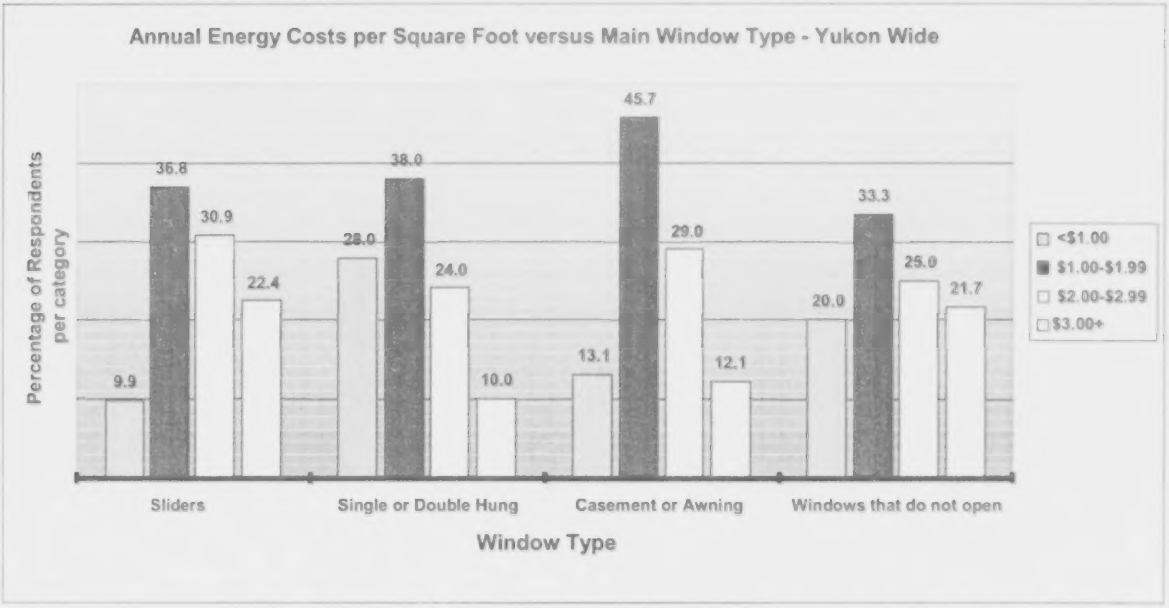


Definitions:
Sliders – windows that slide horizontally,
Single Hung – Lower portion of window slides upwards,
Double Hung – Lower portion of window slides upwards, and upper portion slides downwards, and
Casement – a portion of the window swings out horizontally or vertically.

1.1.5 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW TYPE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main window type.





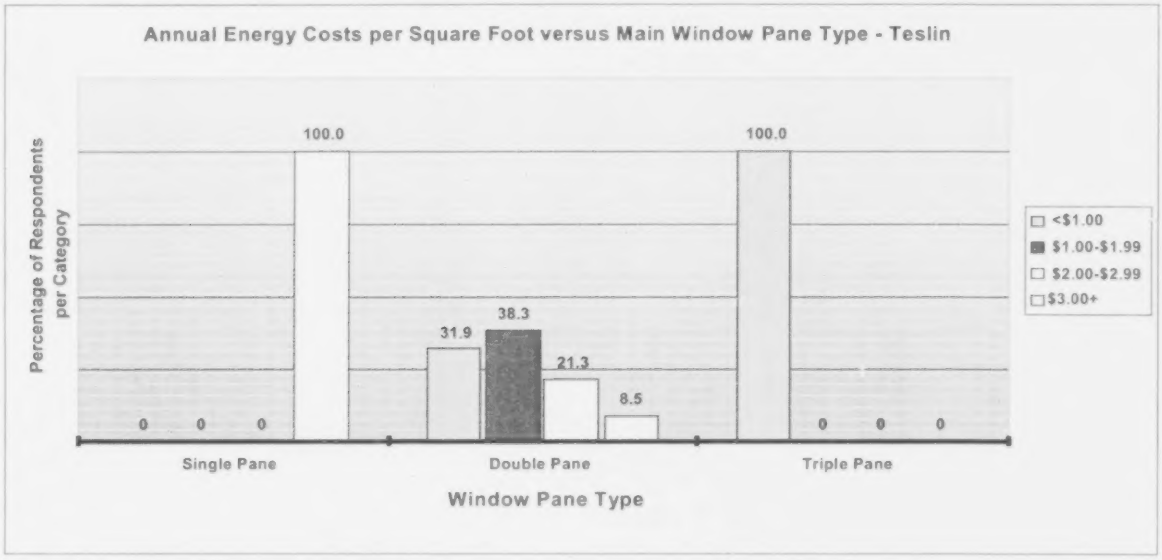
Definitions:
Sliders – windows that slide horizontally,
Single Hung – Lower portion of window slides upwards,
Double Hung – Lower portion of window slides upwards, and upper portion slides downwards, and
Casement – a portion of the window swings out horizontally or vertically.

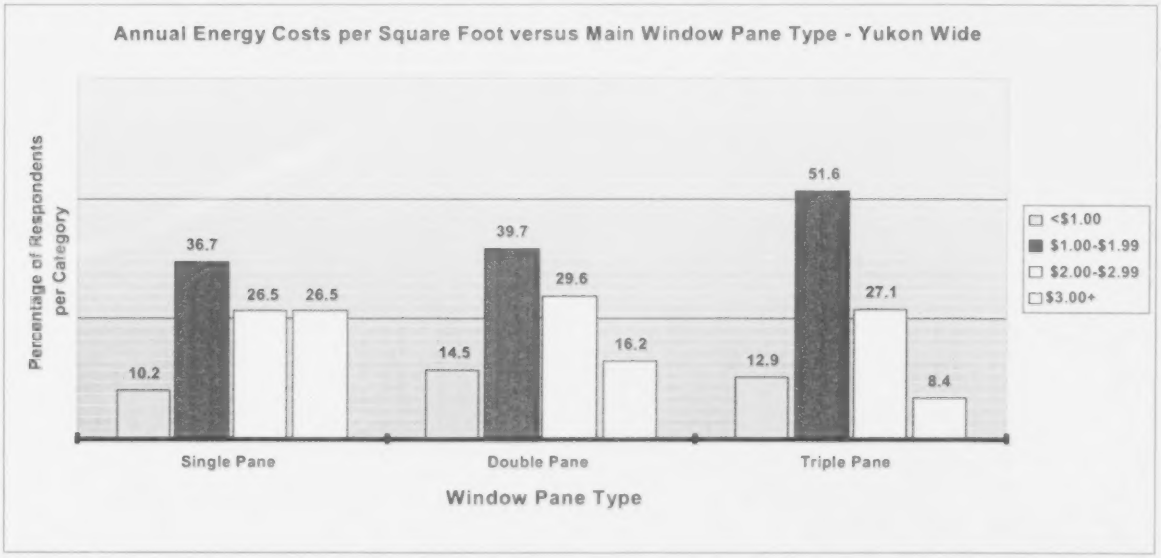
HIGHLIGHTS

- Slider windows are associated with lower energy costs per square foot.
- Approximately 6 percent of dwellings with casement or awning windows have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot.
- Note, it is risky to identify a strong causal relationship between one factor and another. There are other factors such as levels and locations of insulation, and door types that have a significant impact on heating costs.

1.1.6 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW PANE TYPE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main window pane type.



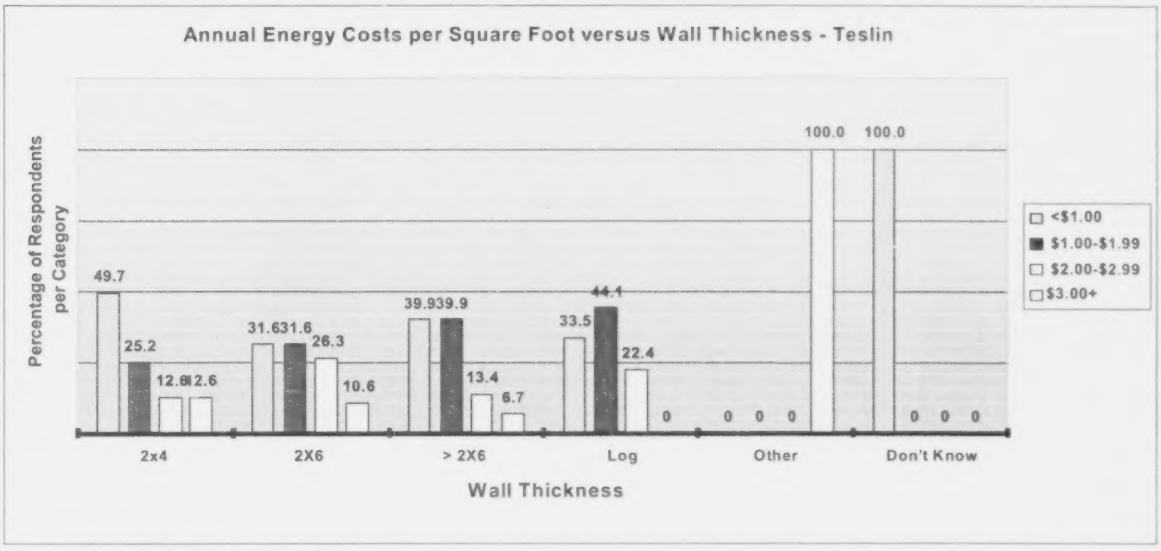


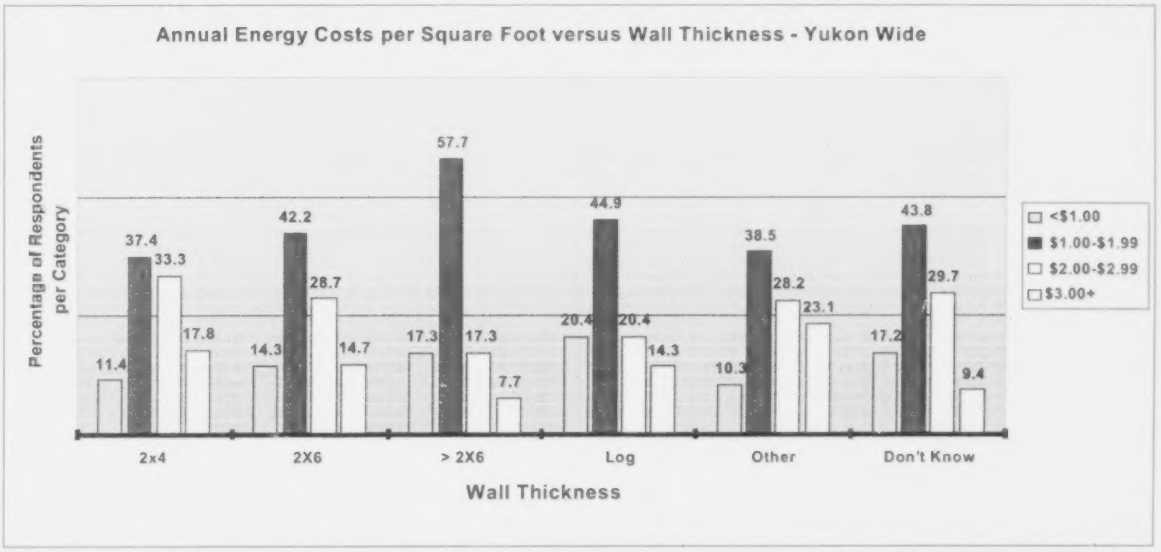
HIGHLIGHTS

- Dwellings with single pane windows have higher energy costs per square foot.
- 100 percent of households in the "Single Pane" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.
- Dwellings with triple pane windows have lower energy costs per square foot.
- 100 percent of households in the "Triple Pane" category had heating costs of less than $1 per square foot. This represents five households.

1.1.7 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S WALL THICKNESS

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's wall thickness.



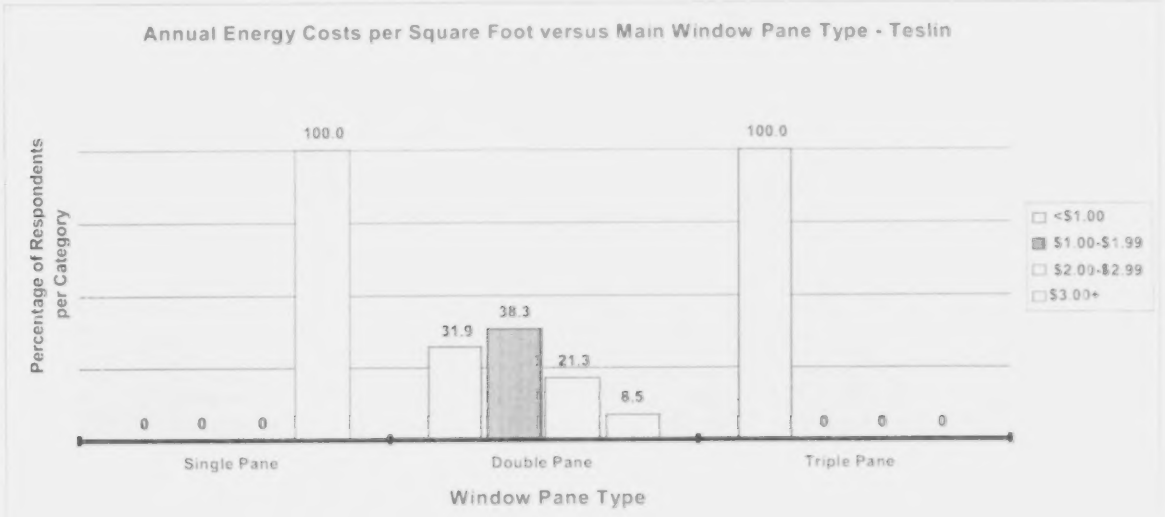


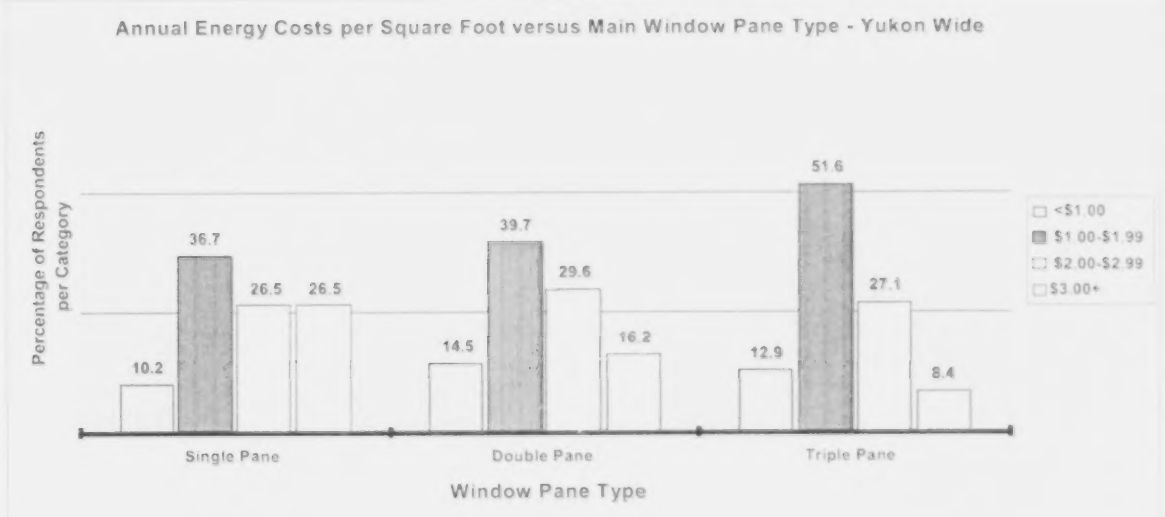
HIGHLIGHTS

- 80 percent of dwellings with wall thickness greater than 2X6 have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
- The "Other" category includes wall construction that does not fit into any other category, for example, 2X3 walls.
- 100 percent of households in the "Other" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.
- 100 percent of households in the "Don't Know" category had heating costs of less than $1 per square foot. This represents one household.

1.1.6 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN WINDOW PANE TYPE

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main window pane type.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Dwellings with single pane windows have higher energy costs per square foot.
- 100 percent of households in the "Single Pane" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.
- Dwellings with triple pane windows have lower energy costs per square foot.
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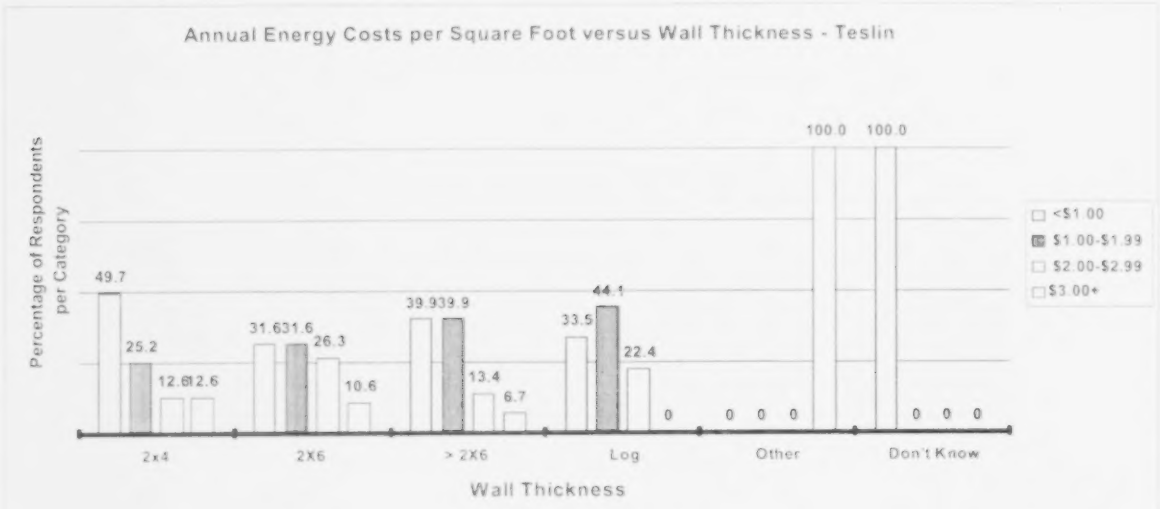
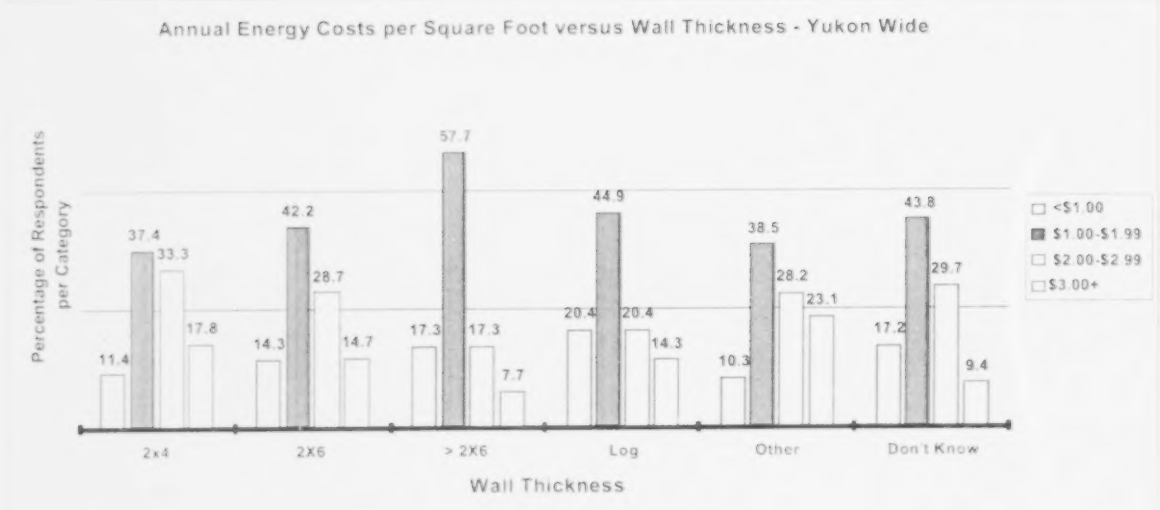
These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's wall thickness.





HIGHLIGHTS

- 80 percent of dwellings with wall thickness greater than 2X6 have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
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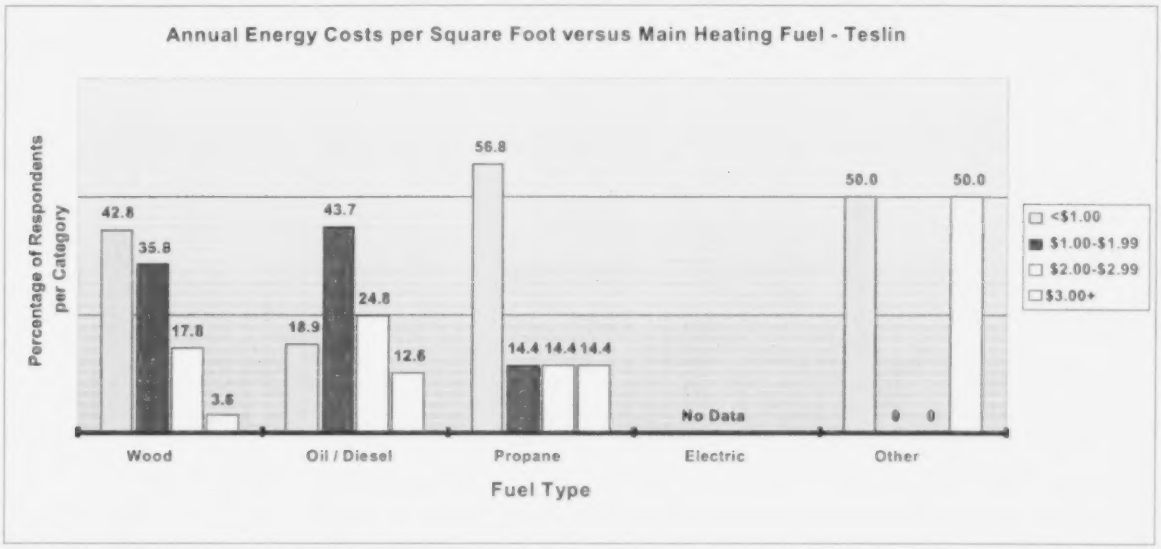
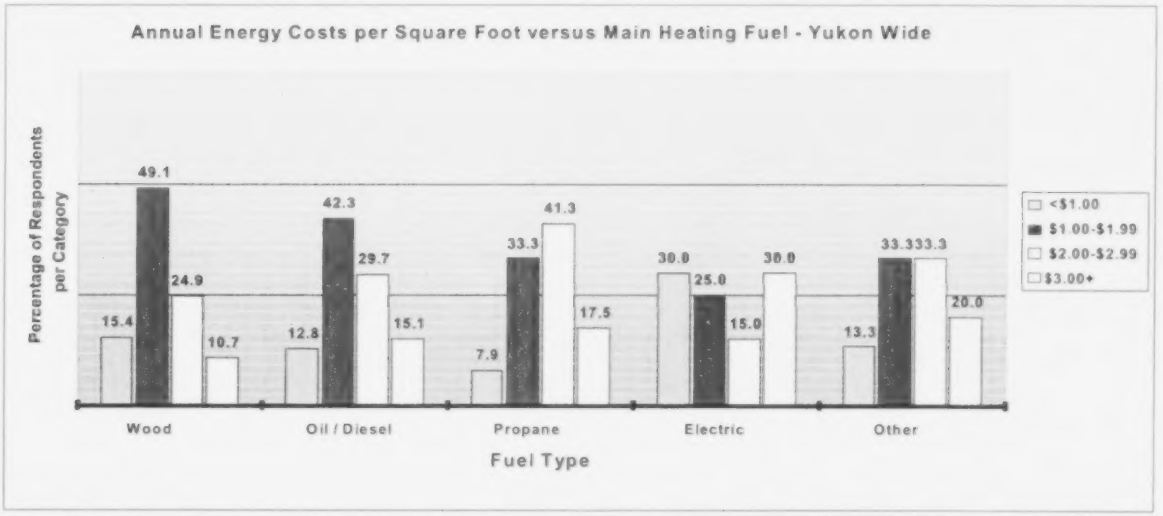
- 100 percent of households in the "Other" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.
- 100 percent of households in the "Don't Know" category had heating costs of less than $1 per square foot. This represents one household.

1.1.8 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN HEATING FUEL

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main heating fuel.



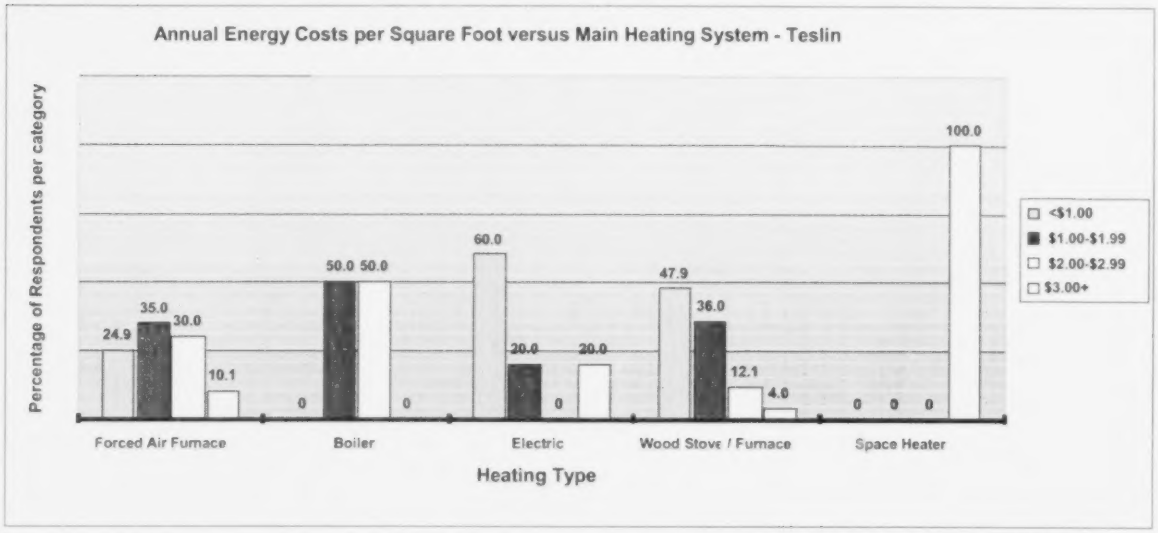


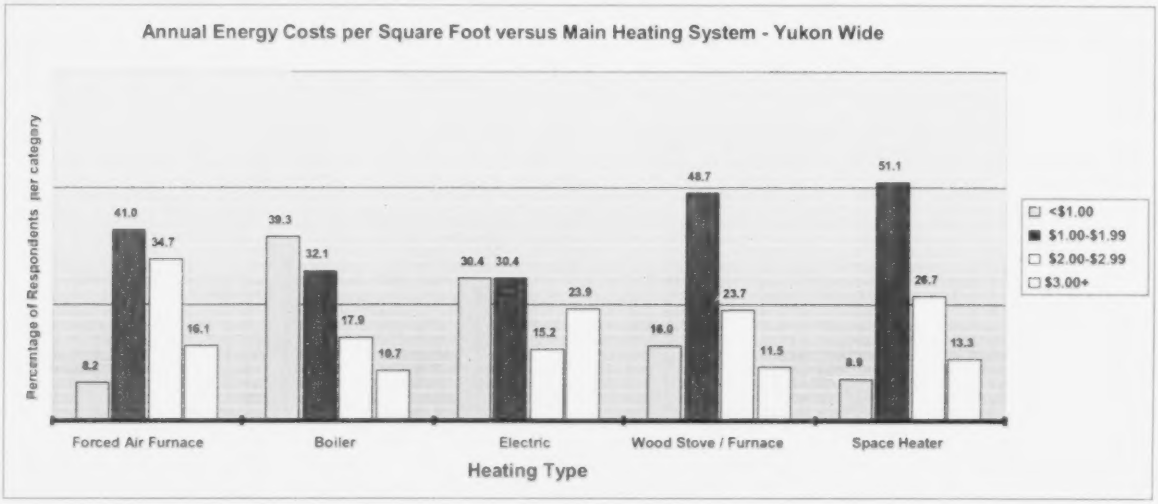
HIGHLIGHTS

- Only 4 percent of wood heated dwellings have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot.
- Almost 13 percent of oil/diesel heated dwellings have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot.
- Just over 14 percent of propane heated dwellings have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot.
- The "Other" category includes fuel that does not fit into any other category, for example, kerosene. For example, the main fuel source may be oil, the second source may be wood. In this example, wood is included in the "Other " category.
- Note, it is important to remember that factors other than the type of heating fuel have an impact on heating efficiency and costs.

1.1.9 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS DWELLING'S MAIN HEATING SYSTEM

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main heating system.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Of dwellings whose main heating system is a woodstove/furnace, 4 percent have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot, and 83.9 percent have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
- Of dwellings whose main heating system is a forced air furnace, 10.1 percent have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot, and 59.9 percent have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
- Of dwellings whose main heat system is electricity, 20 percent have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot, and 80 percent have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
- 100 percent of households in the "Space Heater" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.

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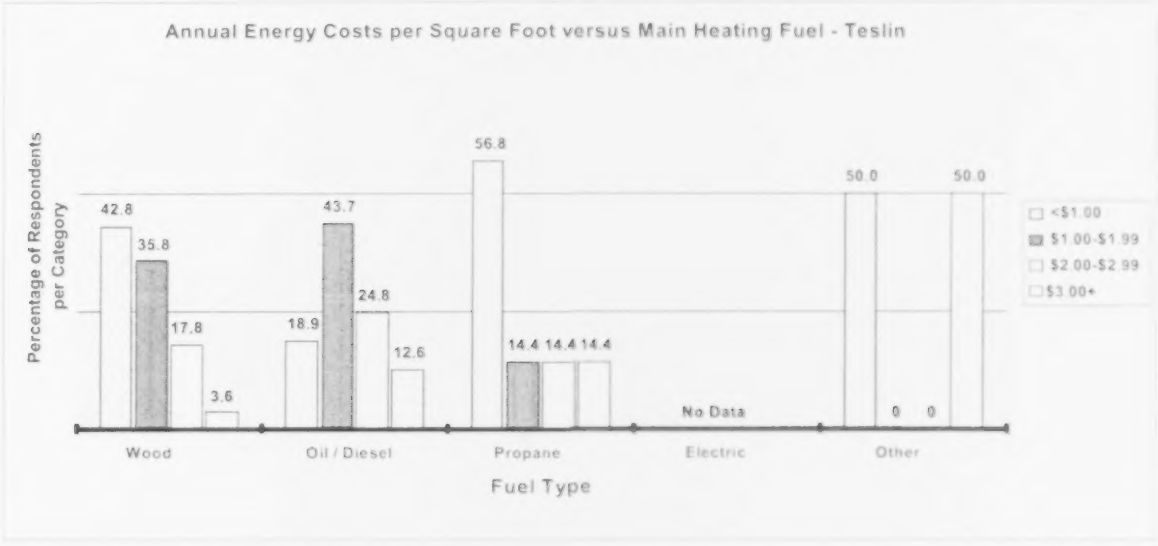
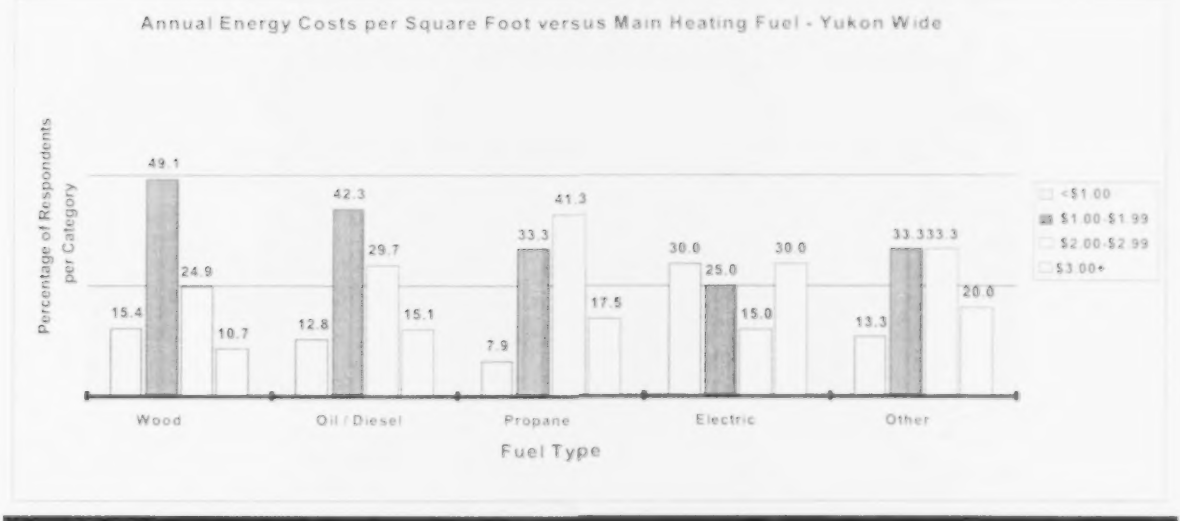
These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and the dwelling's main heating fuel.





HIGHLIGHTS

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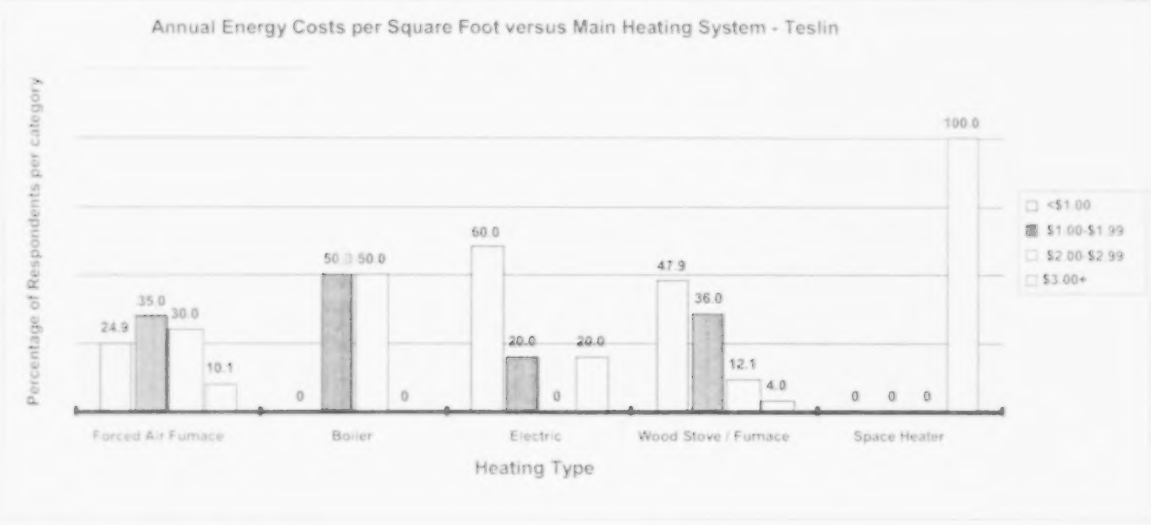

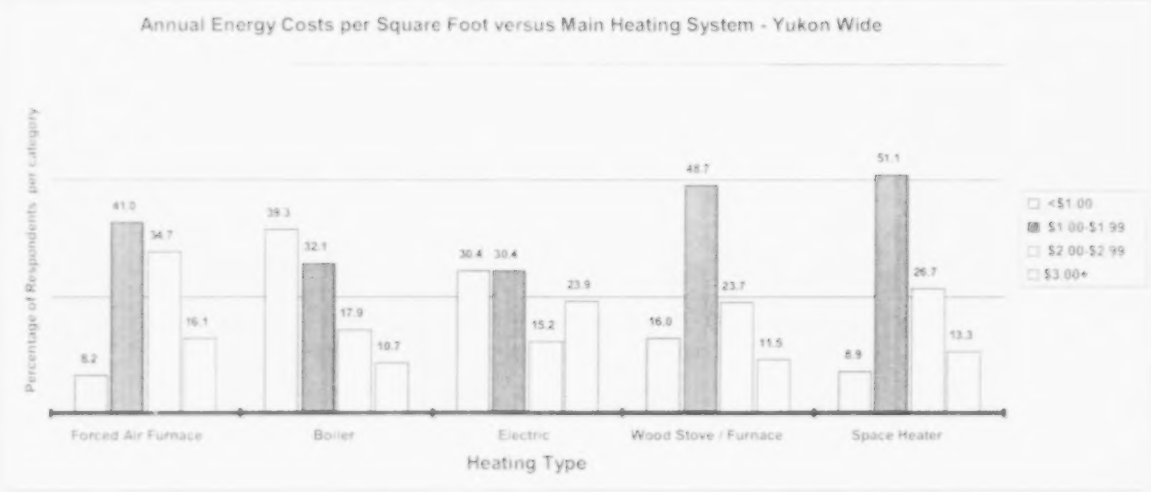

HIGHLIGHTS

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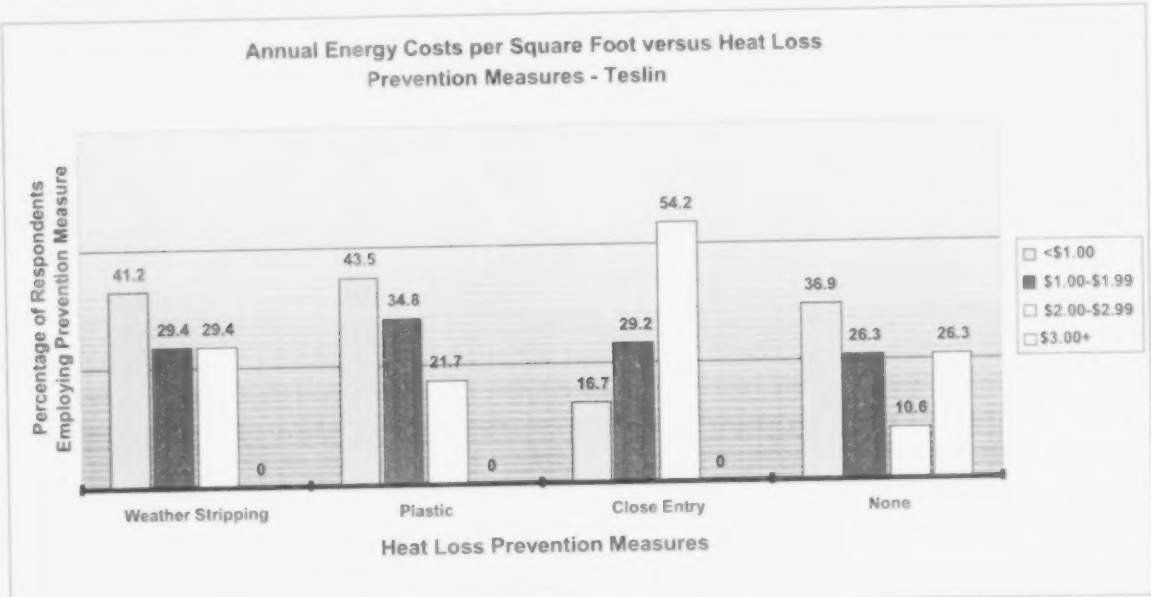
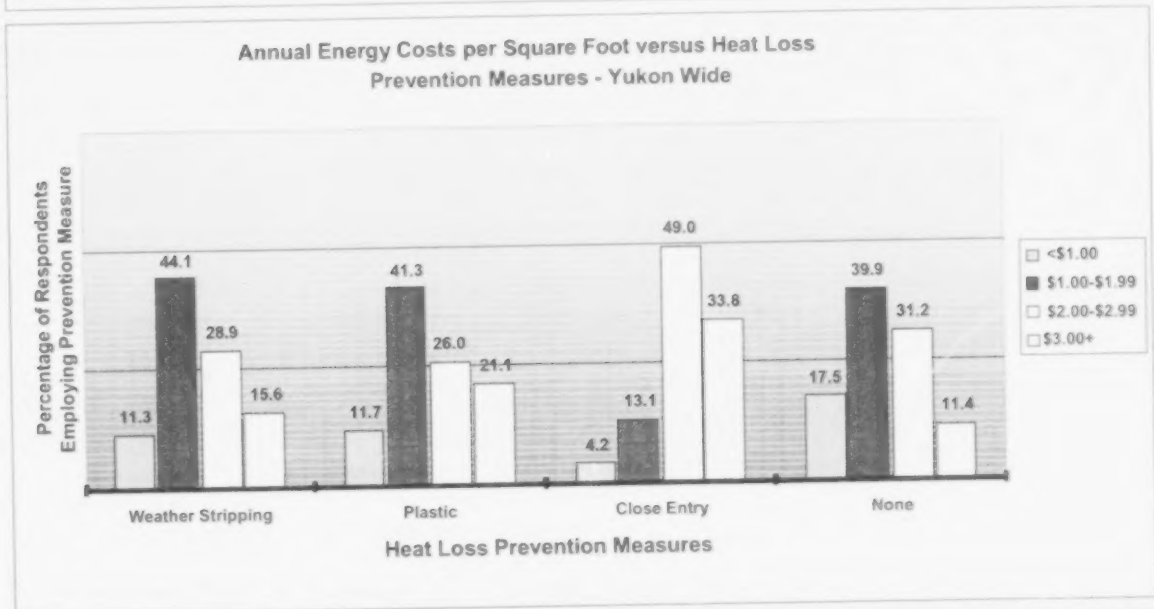
- Of dwellings whose main heat system is electricity, 20 percent have heating costs greater than $3 per square foot, and 80 percent have heating costs less than $2 per square foot.
- 100 percent of households in the "Space Heater" category had heating costs of more than $3 per square foot. This represents one household.

1.1.10 ANNUAL ENERGY COST VERSUS HEAT LOSS PREVENTION MEASURES

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and measures taken to reduce heat loss.



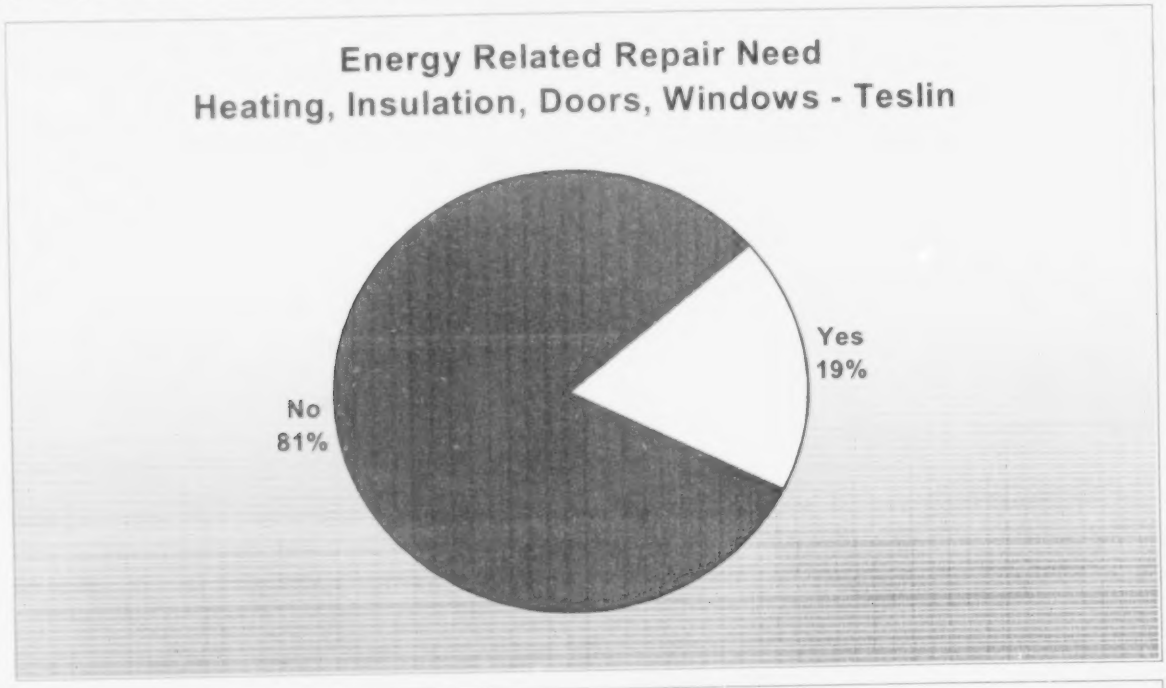


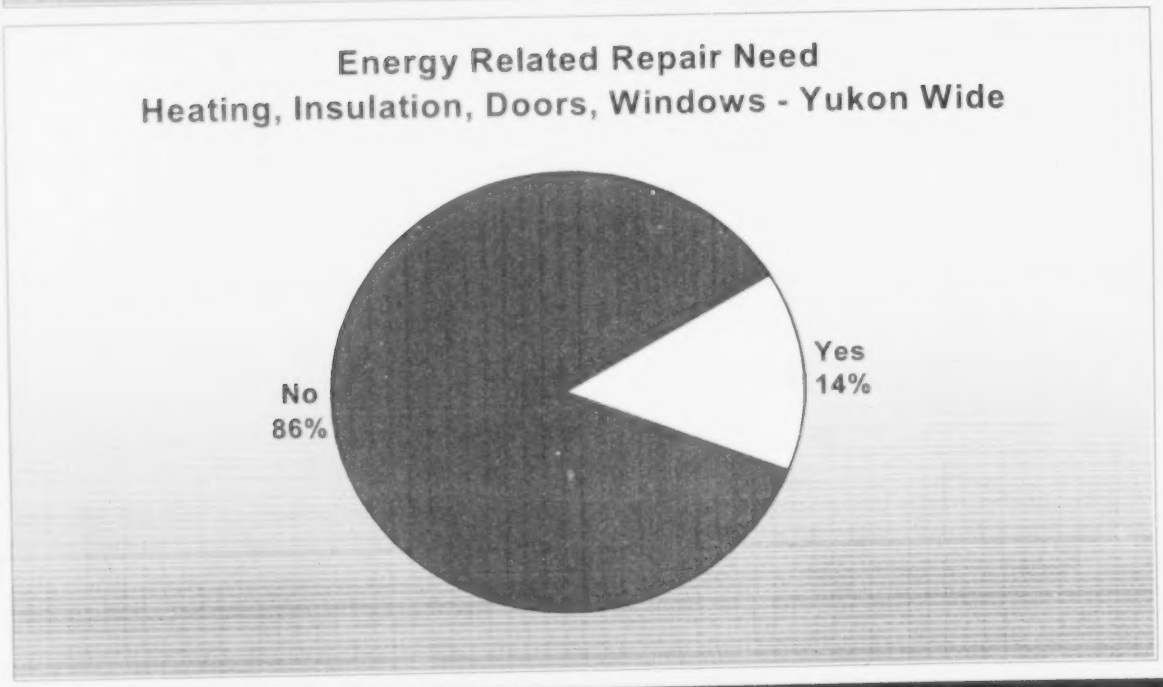
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of households that close an entry as a heat loss prevention method, 54.2 percent have heating costs over $2 per square foot. Only 16.7 percent of these households heat their homes for less than $1 per square foot.
- Of households that use no heat loss prevention methods, 63.2 percent have heating costs lower than $2 per square foot. 26.3 percent of these households pay more than $3 per square foot for heating.

1.1.11 PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS WITH AN ENERGY RELATED REPAIR NEED

These pie charts show the percentage of dwellings requiring energy related repairs.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results show a slightly greater need for energy related repairs than the average Yukon household, 19 percent of Teslin dwellings versus 14 percent of all Yukon dwellings.

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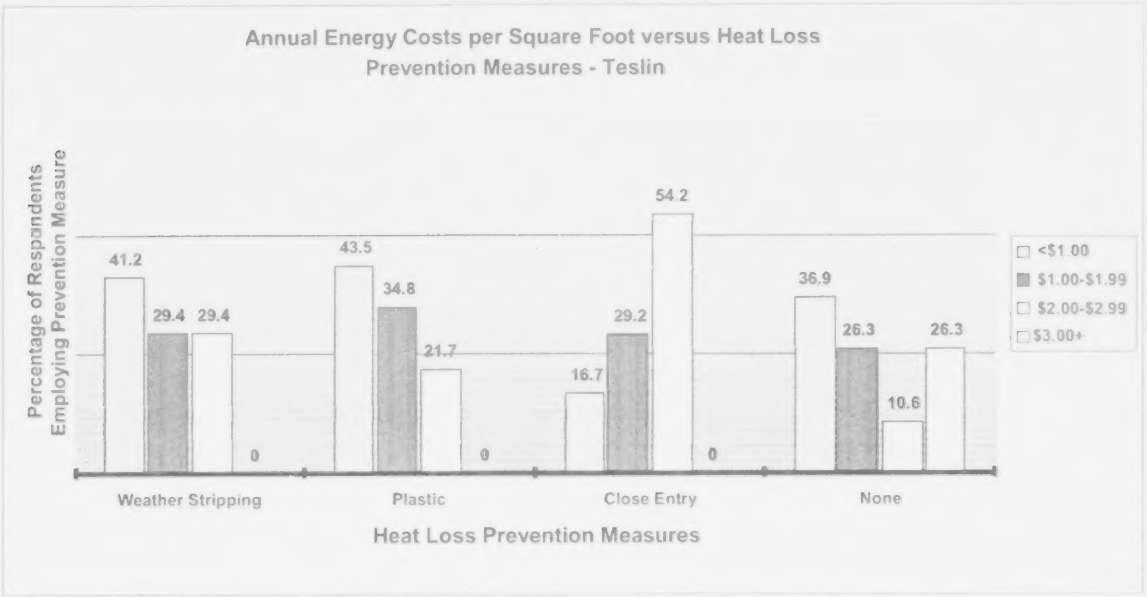
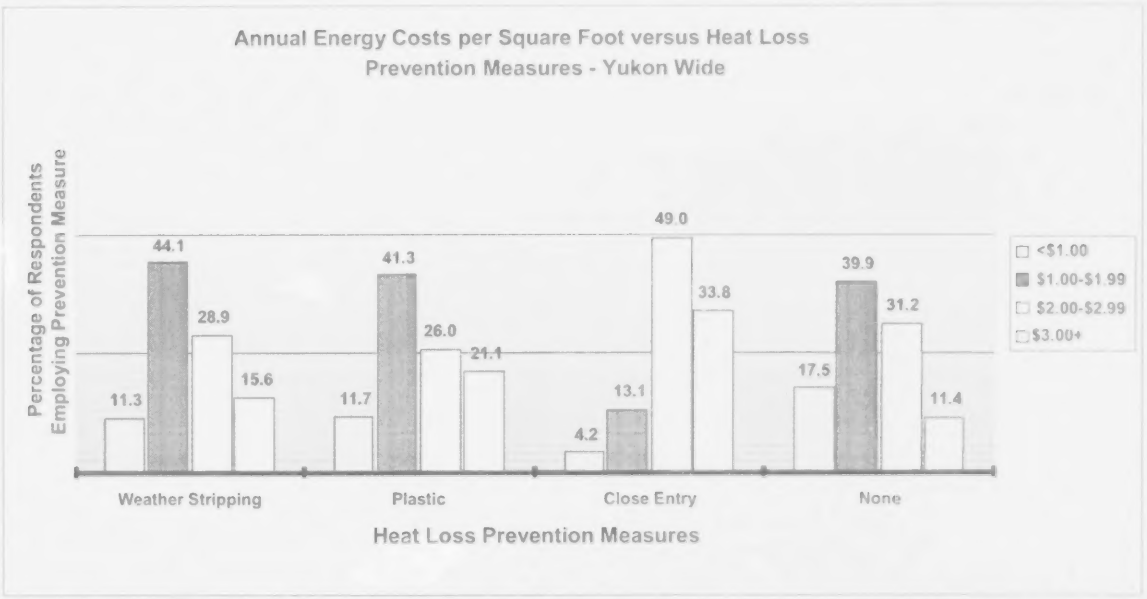
These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and measures taken to reduce heat loss.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Of households that close an entry as a heat loss prevention method, 54.2 percent have heating costs over $2 per square foot. Only 16.7 percent of these households heat their homes for less than $1 per square foot.
- Of households that use no heat loss prevention methods, 63.2 percent have heating costs lower than $2 per square foot. 26.3 percent of these households pay more than $3 per square foot for heating.

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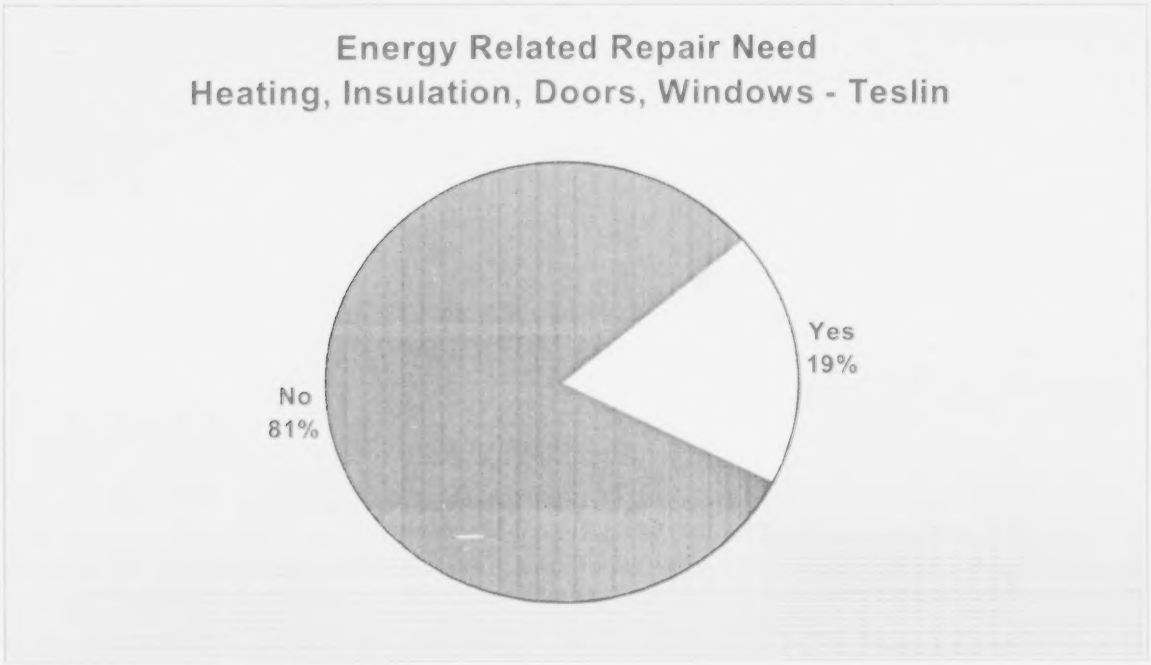
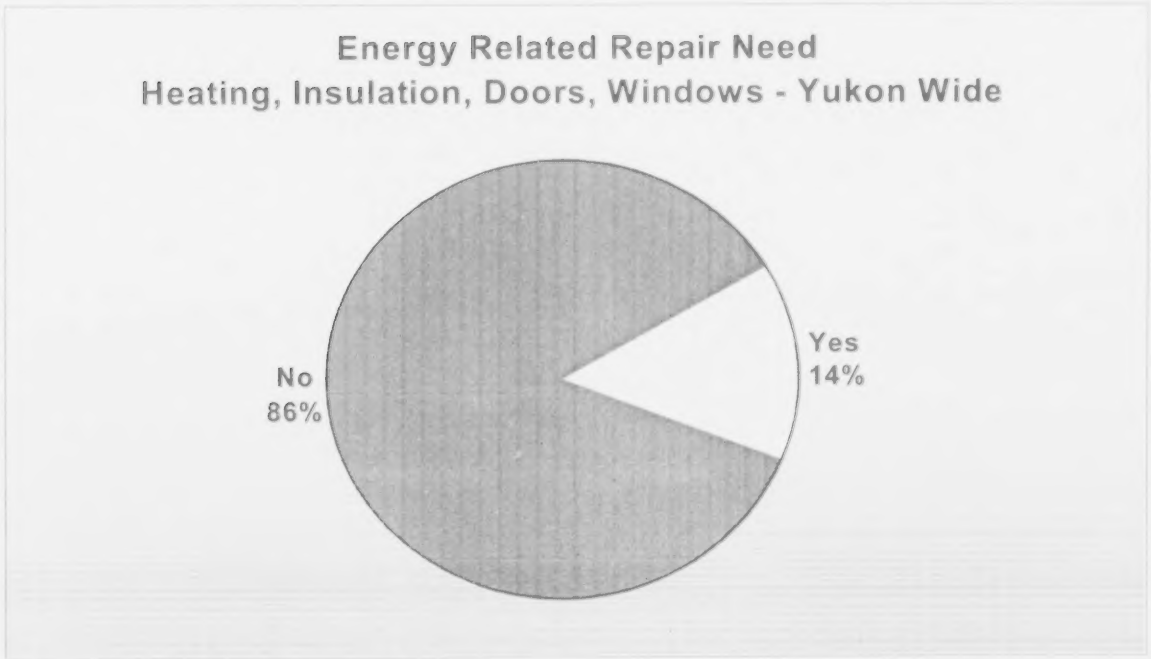


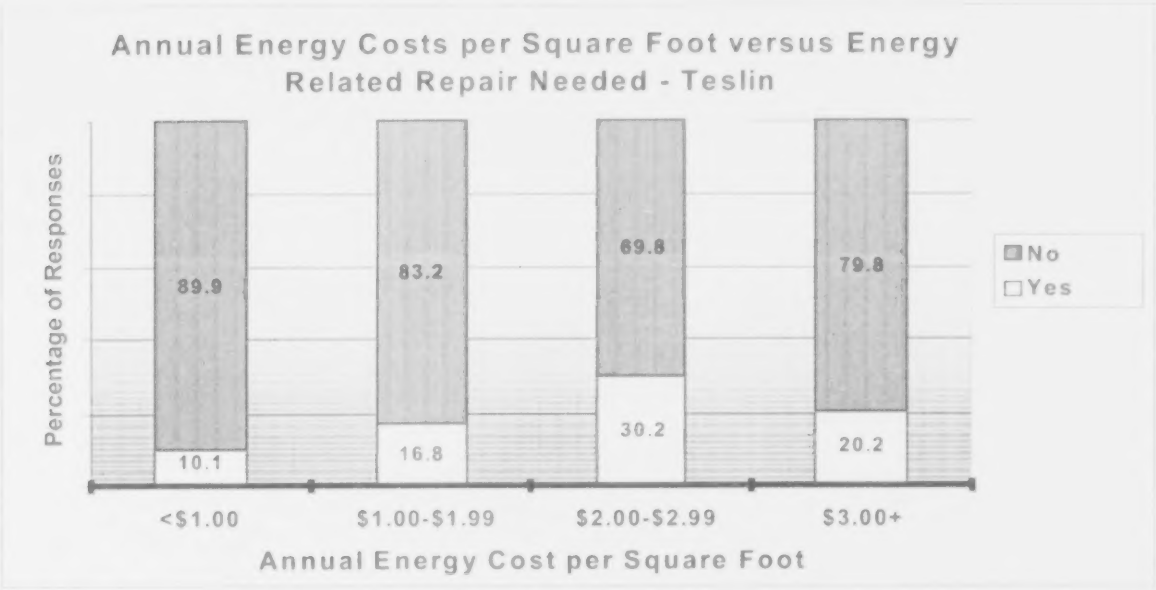


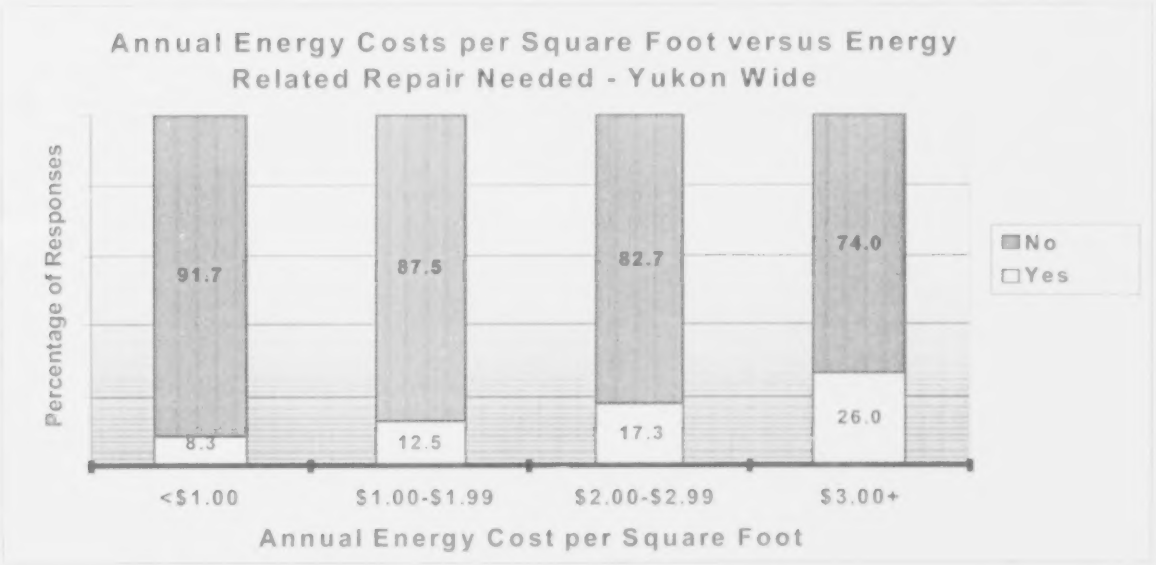
HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results show a slightly greater need for energy related repairs than the average Yukon household, 19 percent of Teslin dwellings versus 14 percent of all Yukon dwellings.

1.1.12 ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT VERSUS ENERGY RELATED REPAIR NEED

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and energy related repair needs.



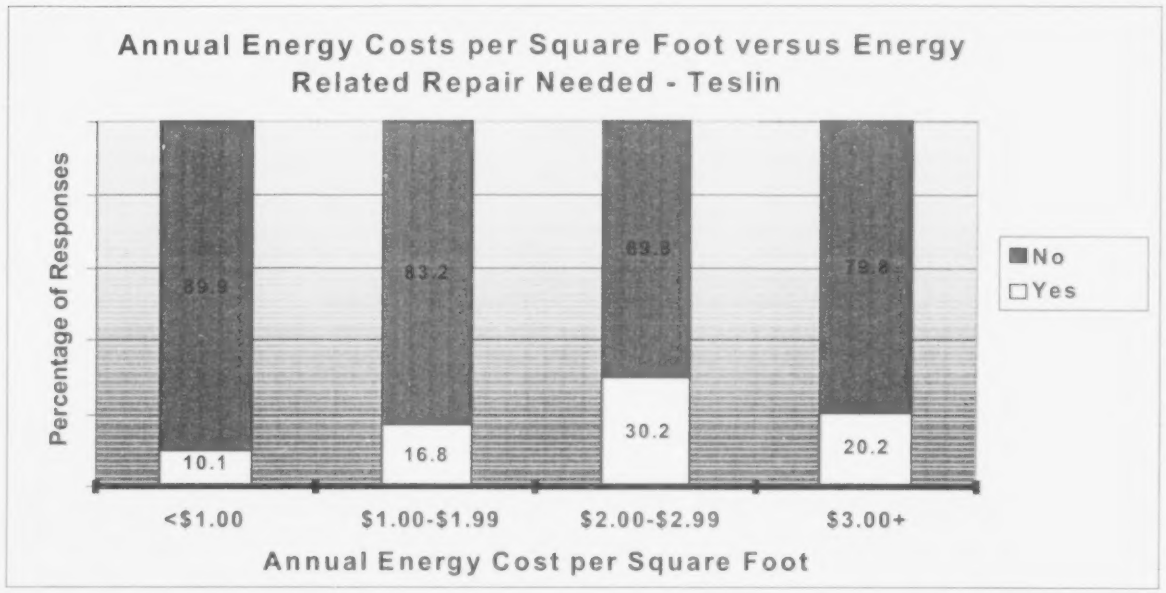


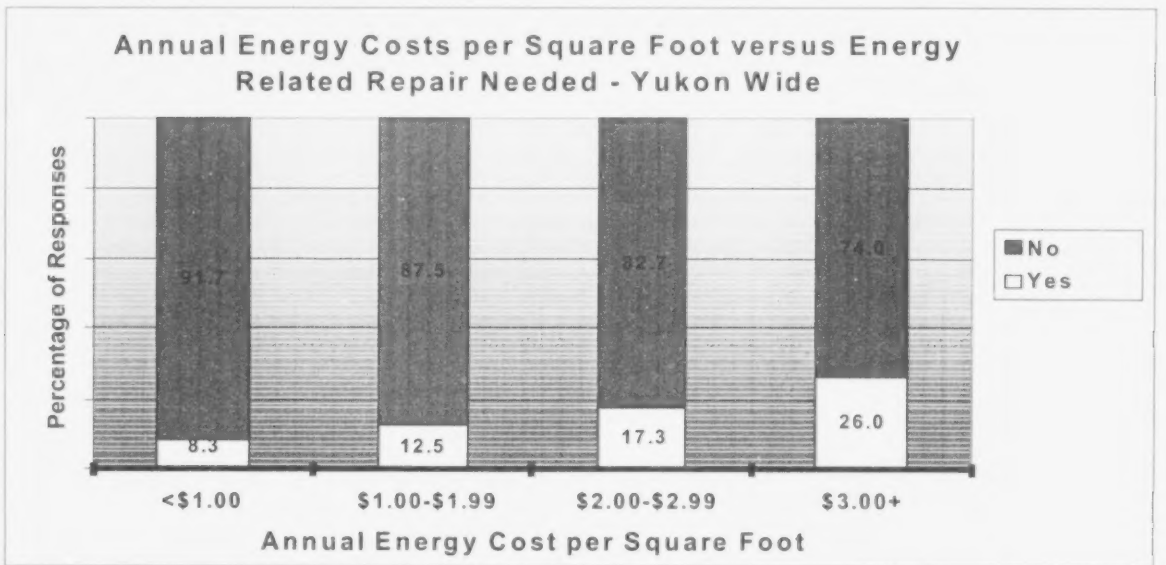
HIGHLIGHTS

- In general, higher energy costs correlate with a higher need for energy related repairs.
- With the exception of the "$3.00+" category, there is a slightly higher percentage need for energy related repairs in Teslin compared to the Yukon as a whole.

1.1.12 ANNUAL ENERGY COST PER SQUARE FOOT VERSUS ENERGY RELATED REPAIR NEED

These bar charts show the relationship between annual energy costs per square foot for householders and energy related repair needs.





HIGHLIGHTS

- In general, higher energy costs correlate with a higher need for energy related repairs.
- With the exception of the "$3.00+" category, there is a slightly higher percentage need for energy related repairs in Teslin compared to the Yukon as a whole.

1.2 STATE OF REPAIR

The next seven sub-themes show various indicators related to the state of repair of dwellings in Teslin and the Yukon:

⇒ MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED,

⇒ MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED VERSUS HOUSEHOLD INCOME,

⇒ TYPE OF MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED,

⇒ PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN THEIR DWELLINGS PLANNING MAJOR REPAIR,

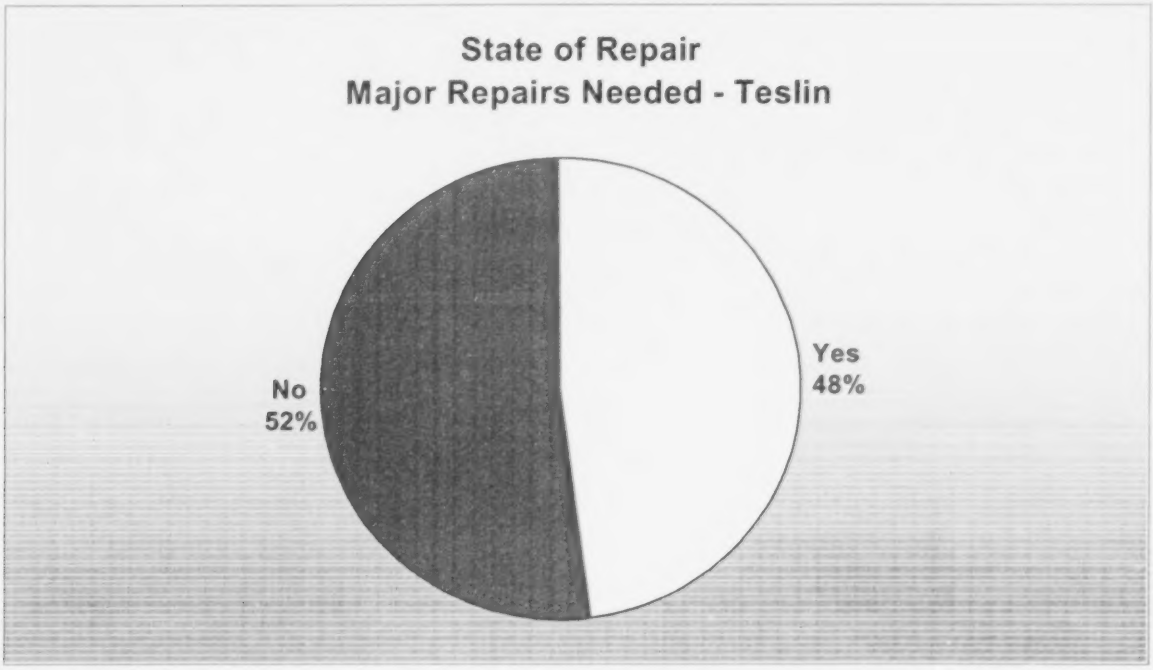
⇒ ESTIMATED COST OF PLANNED MAJOR REPAIR,

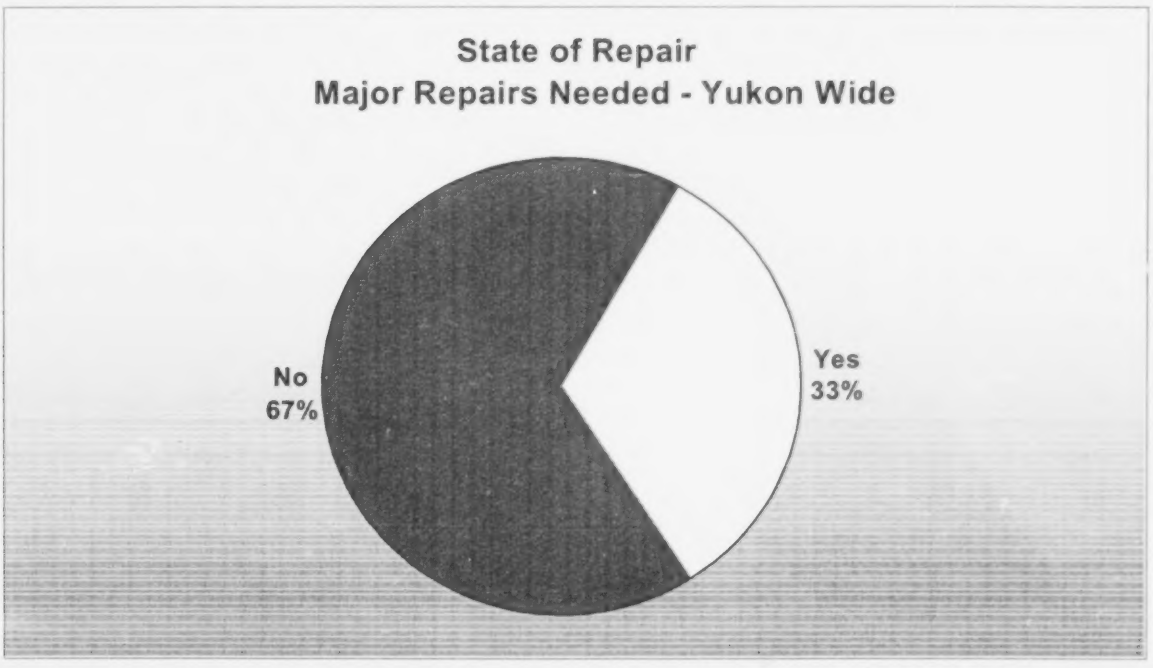
⇒ PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS NEEDING MINOR REPAIR,

⇒ TYPE OF MINOR REPAIR NEEDED.

1.2.1 MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED

These pie charts show the percentage of dwellings that require major repairs both in Teslin and the Yukon.



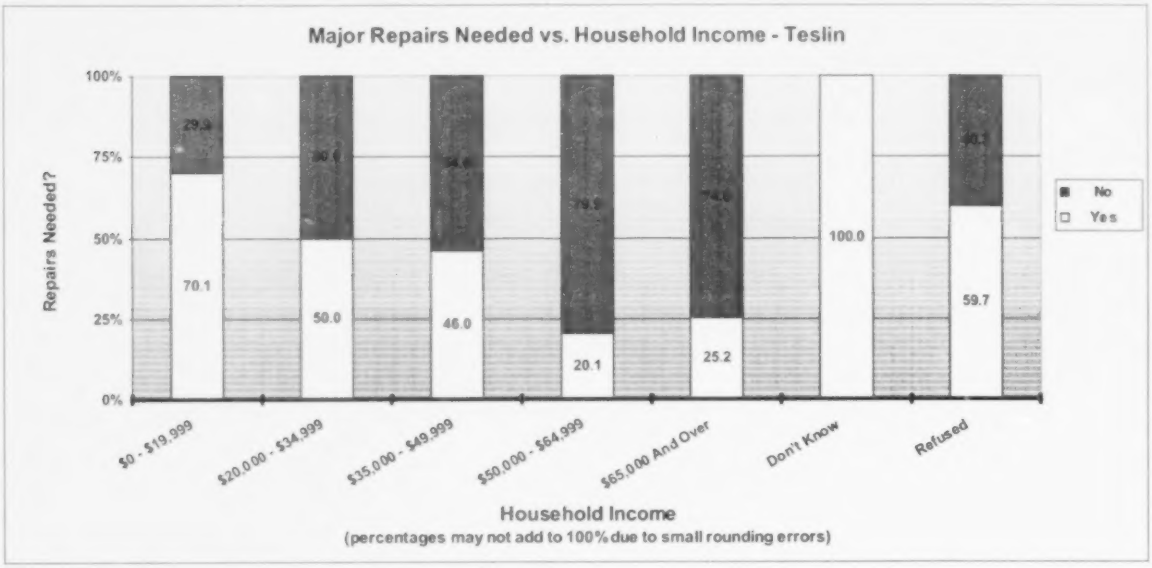


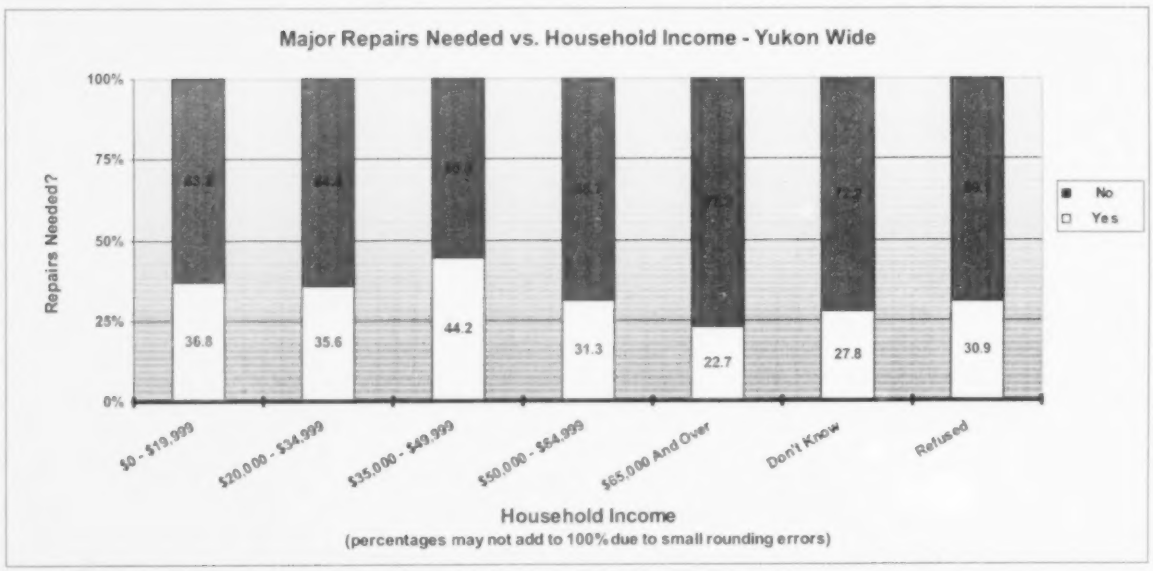
HIGHLIGHTS

- 48 percent of all dwellings in Teslin require major repairs.
- 33 percent of all dwellings in the territory require major repairs.

1.2.2 MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED VERSUS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

These bar charts compare household income with the need for major repairs on the household's dwelling.



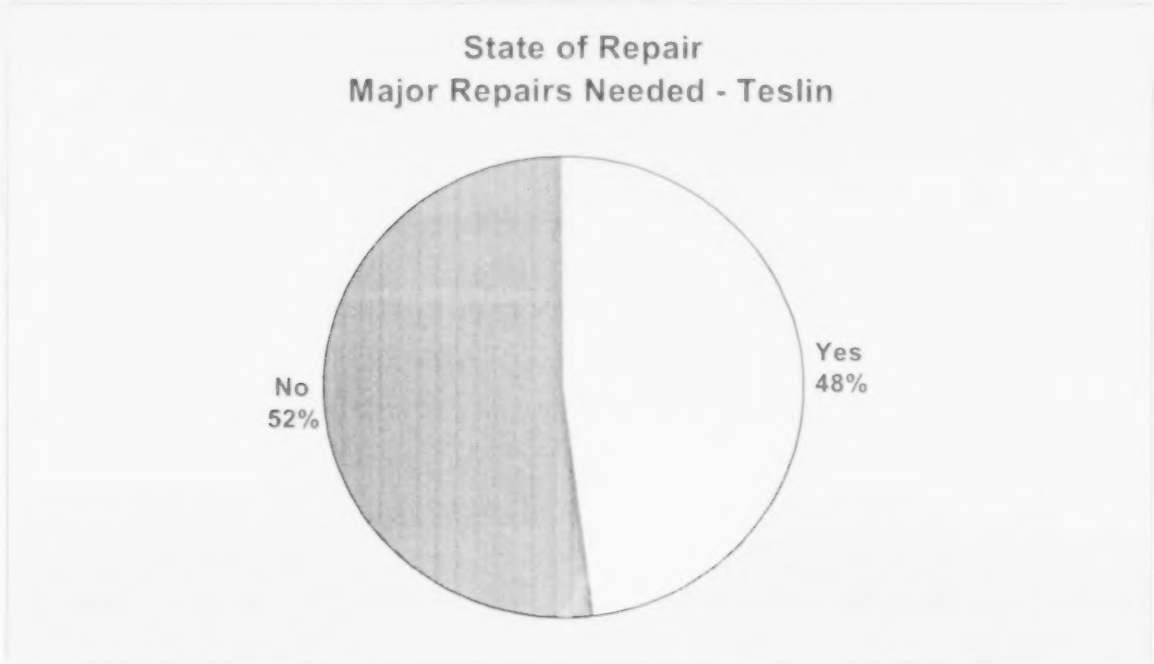


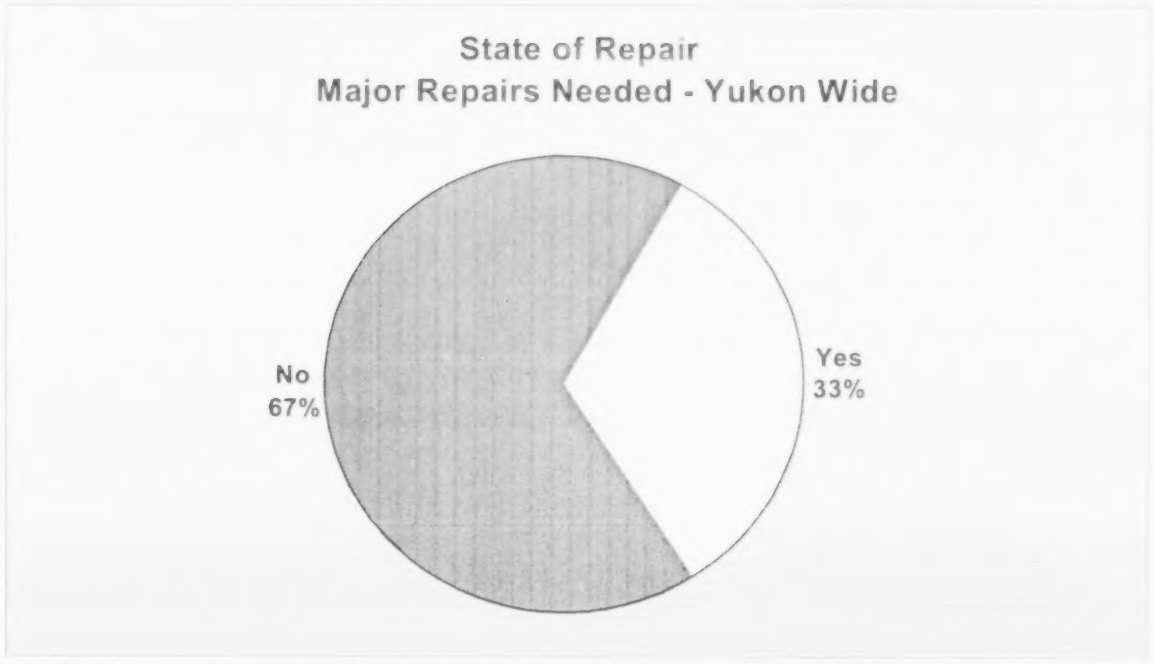
HIGHLIGHTS

- Both Teslin and Yukon wide results show that increased household income is generally correlated with decreased need for major repairs.
- Households, with incomes of less than $20,000, have the greatest need for major repairs with approximately 70 percent of the dwellings requiring repairs.

1.2.1 MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED

These pie charts show the percentage of dwellings that require major repairs both in Teslin and the Yukon.



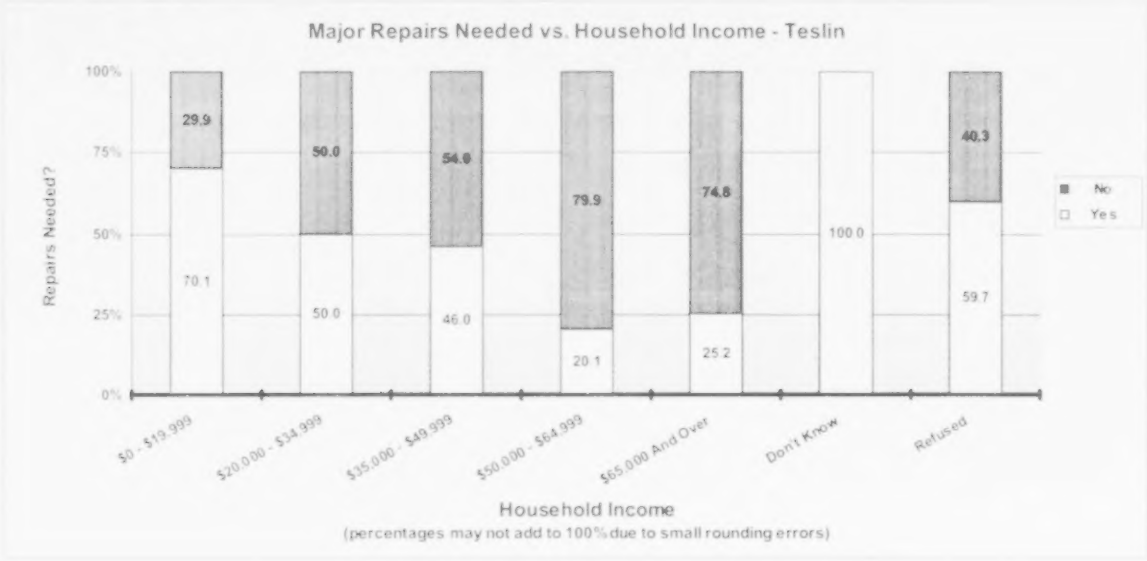


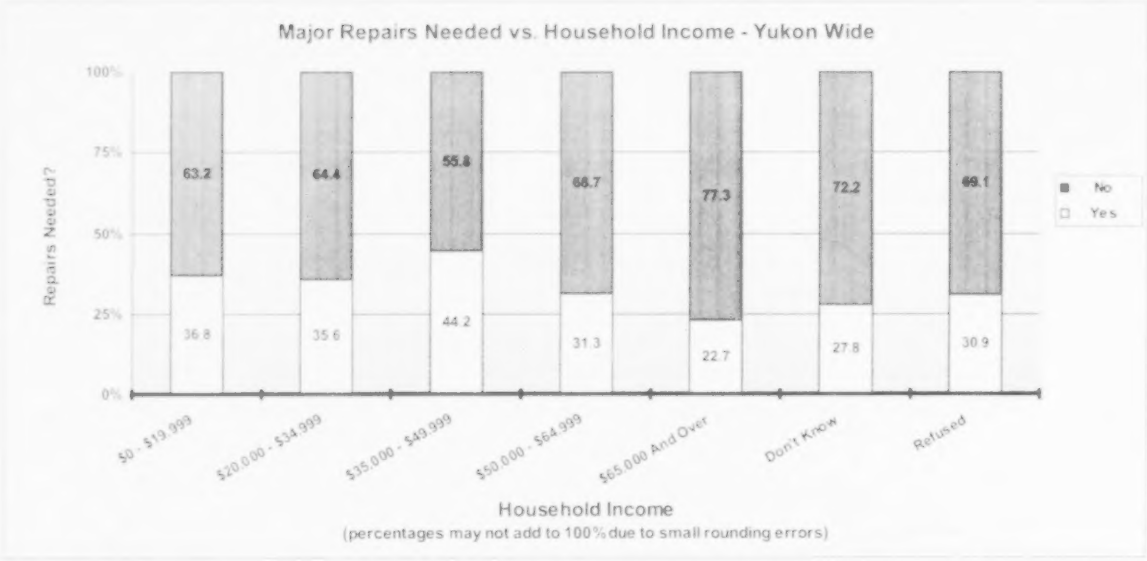
HIGHLIGHTS

- 48 percent of all dwellings in Teslin require major repairs.
- 33 percent of all dwellings in the territory require major repairs.

1.2.2 MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED VERSUS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

These bar charts compare household income with the need for major repairs on the household's dwelling.



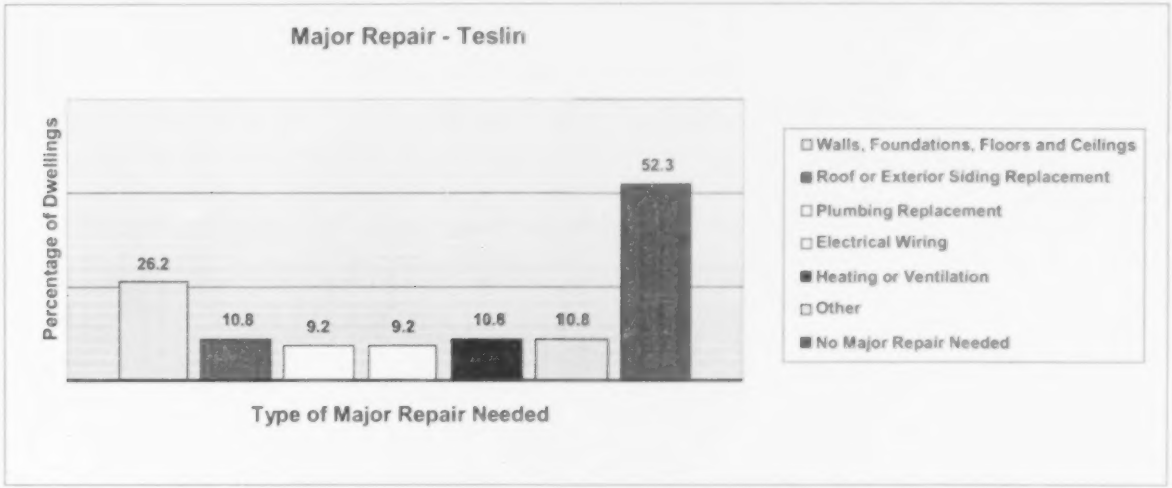


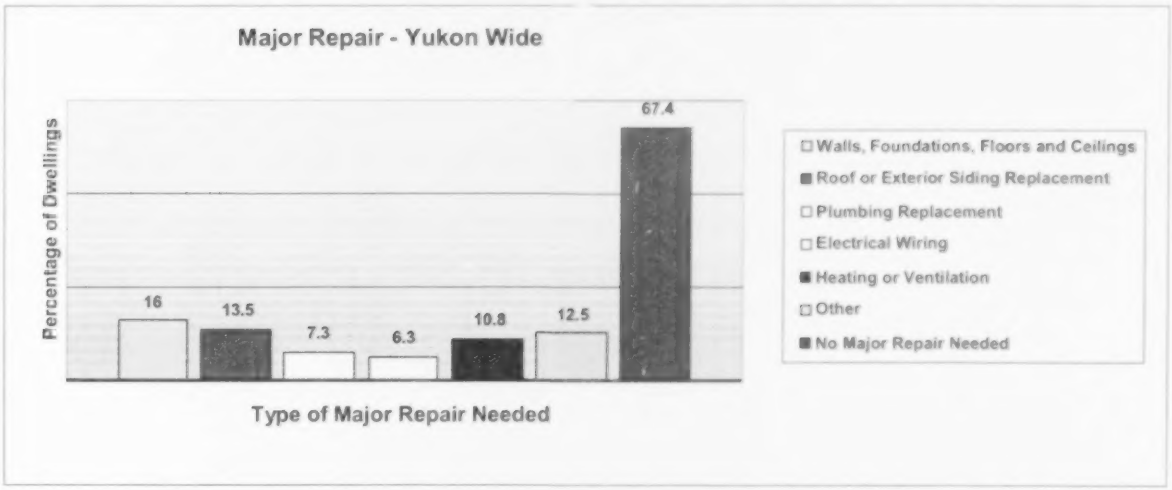
HIGHLIGHTS

- Both Teslin and Yukon wide results show that increased household income is generally correlated with decreased need for major repairs.
- Households, with incomes of less than $20,000, have the greatest need for major repairs with approximately 70 percent of the dwellings requiring repairs.

1.2.3 TYPE OF MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED

The types of repairs needed are shown below. Respondents may have provided more than one response.



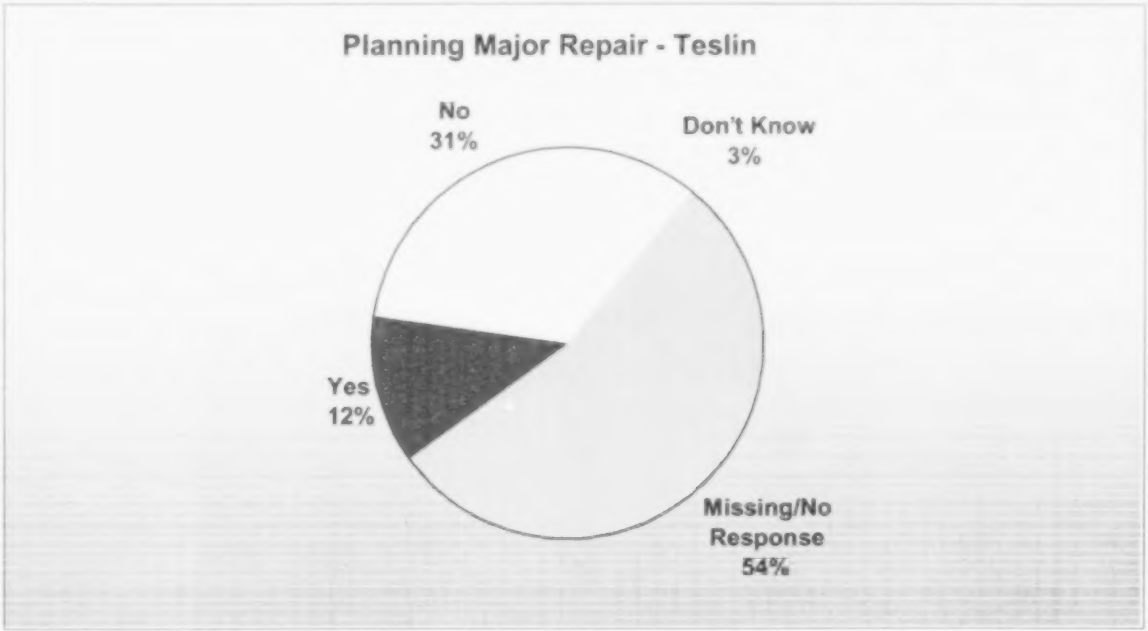


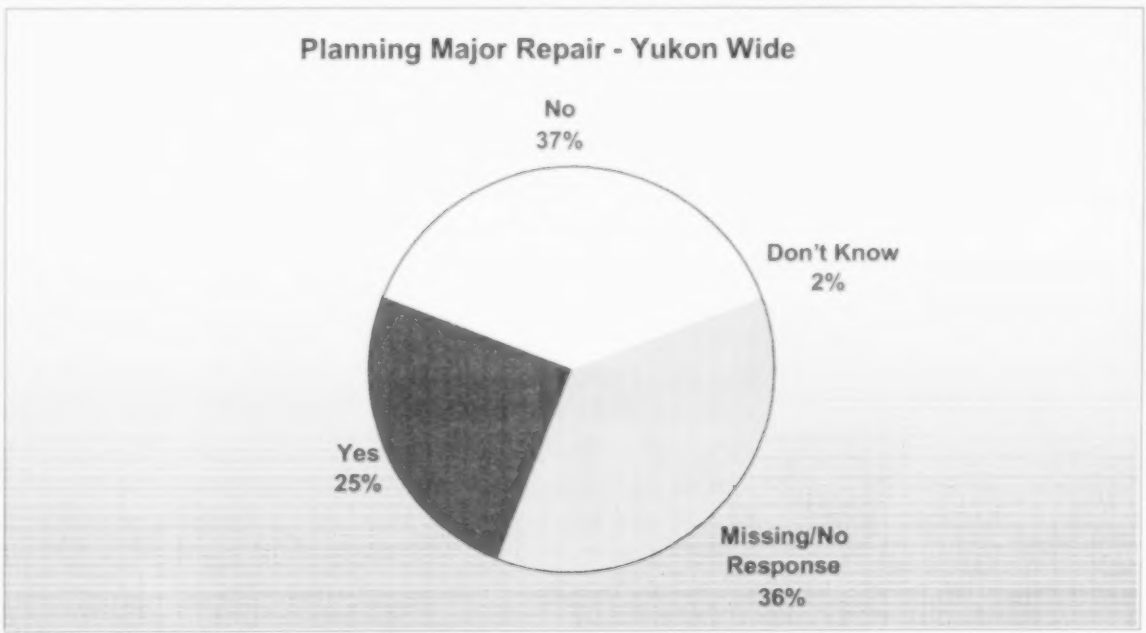
HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentages for Teslin and the Yukon are similar.
- 26.2 percent of the Teslin households that indicated their dwellings required repairs, said their dwellings needed major repairs to walls, foundations, floors or ceilings.
- "Other" refers to major repairs not included in another category.

1.2.4 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN THEIR DWELLINGS PLANNING MAJOR REPAIR

These pie charts show the percentage of households planning major repairs.



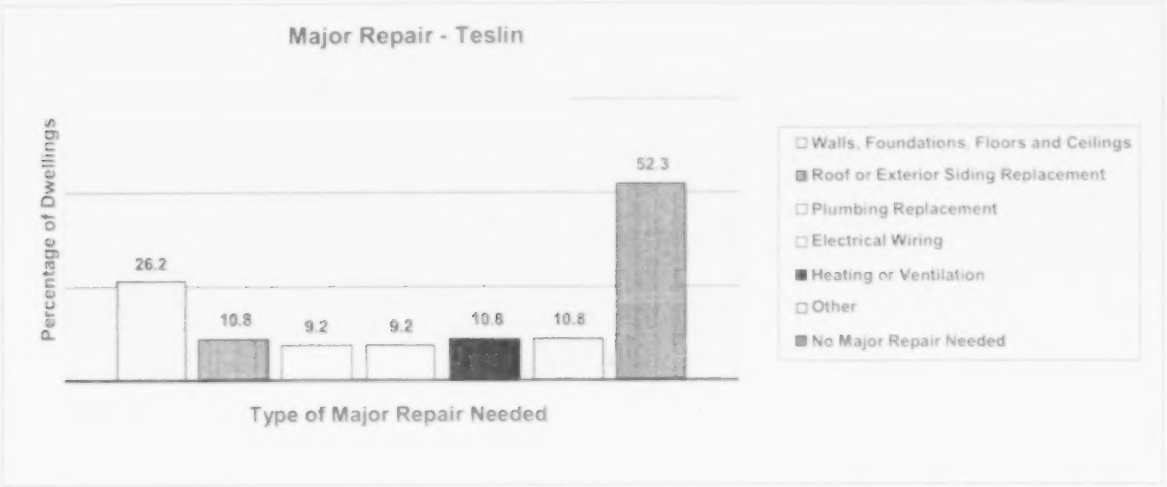


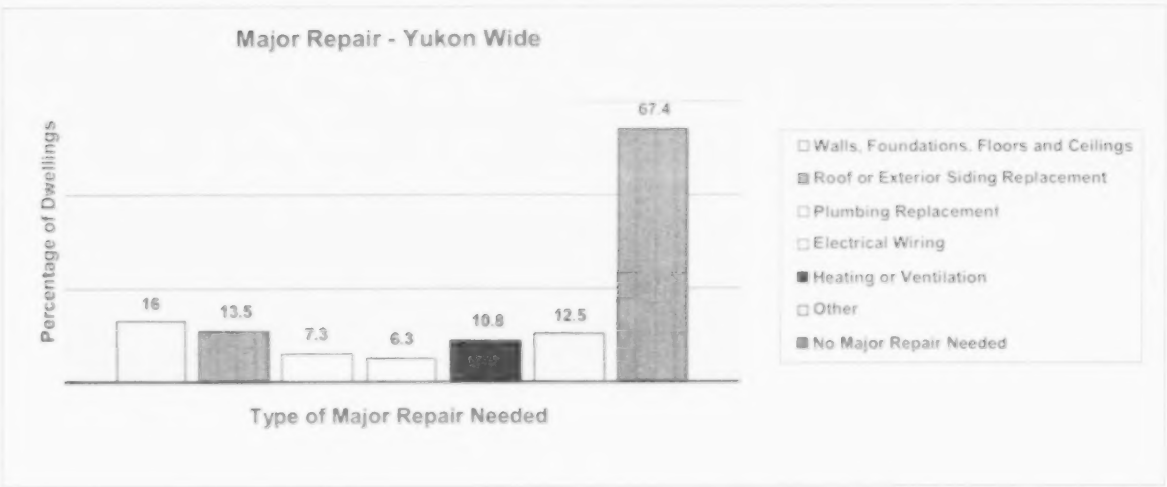
HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, 12 percent of all owner households are planning to do major repairs. This is significantly lower than the 25 percent of Yukon households planning major repairs.

1.2.3 TYPE OF MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED

The types of repairs needed are shown below. Respondents may have provided more than one response.





HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentages for Teslin and the Yukon are similar.
- 26.2 percent of the Teslin households that indicated their dwellings required repairs, said their dwellings needed major repairs to walls, foundations, floors or ceilings.
- "Other" refers to major repairs not included in another category.

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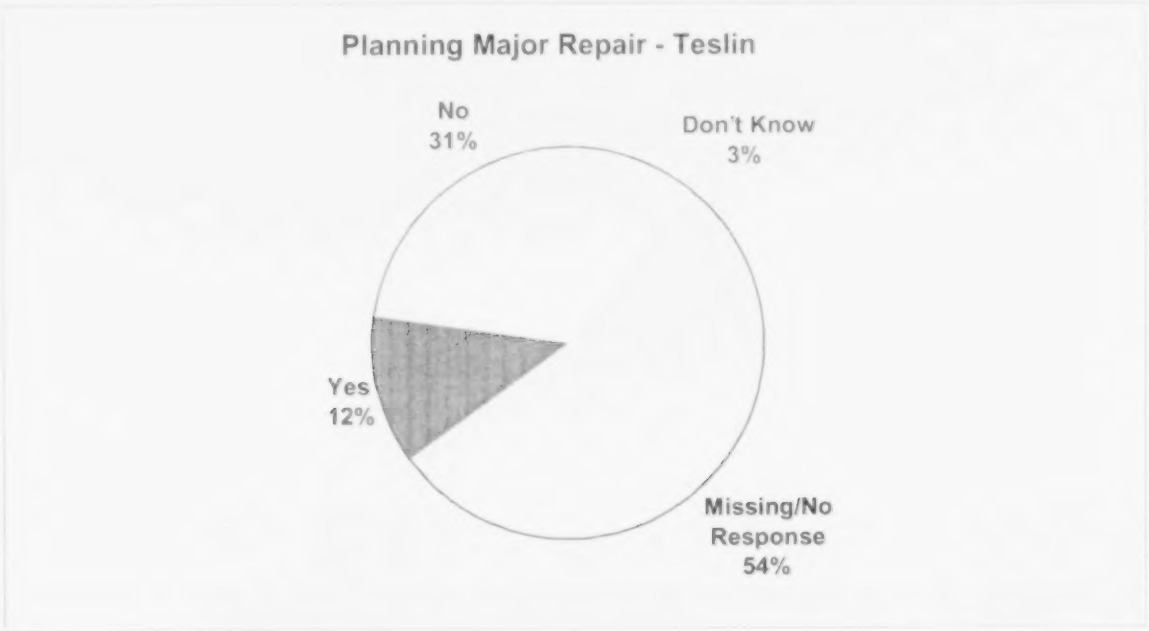
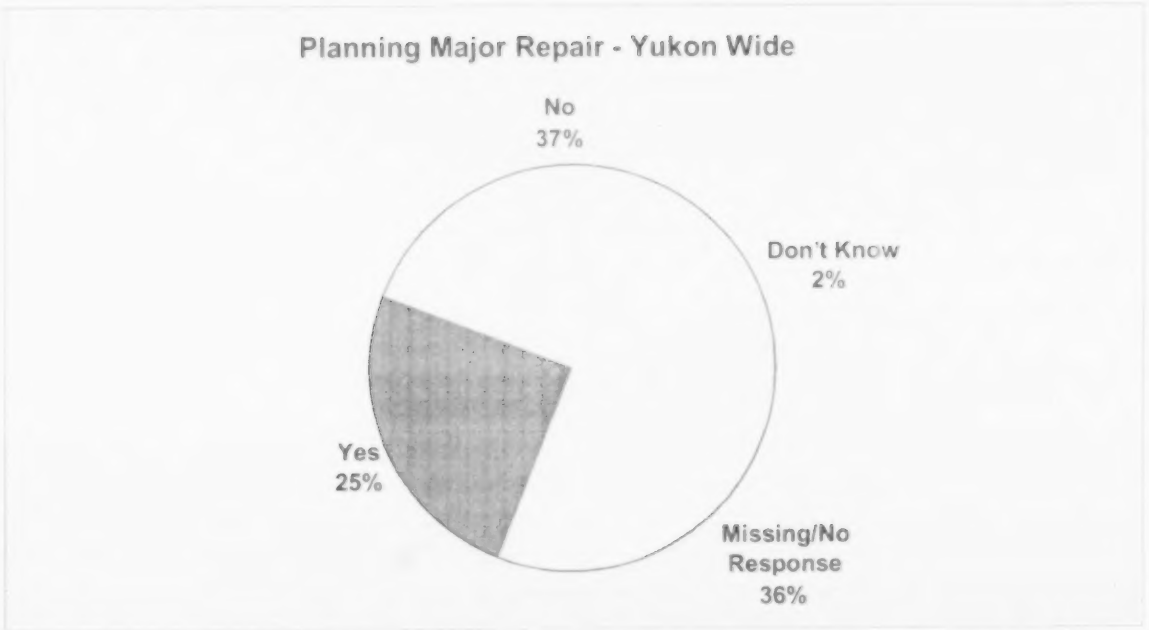


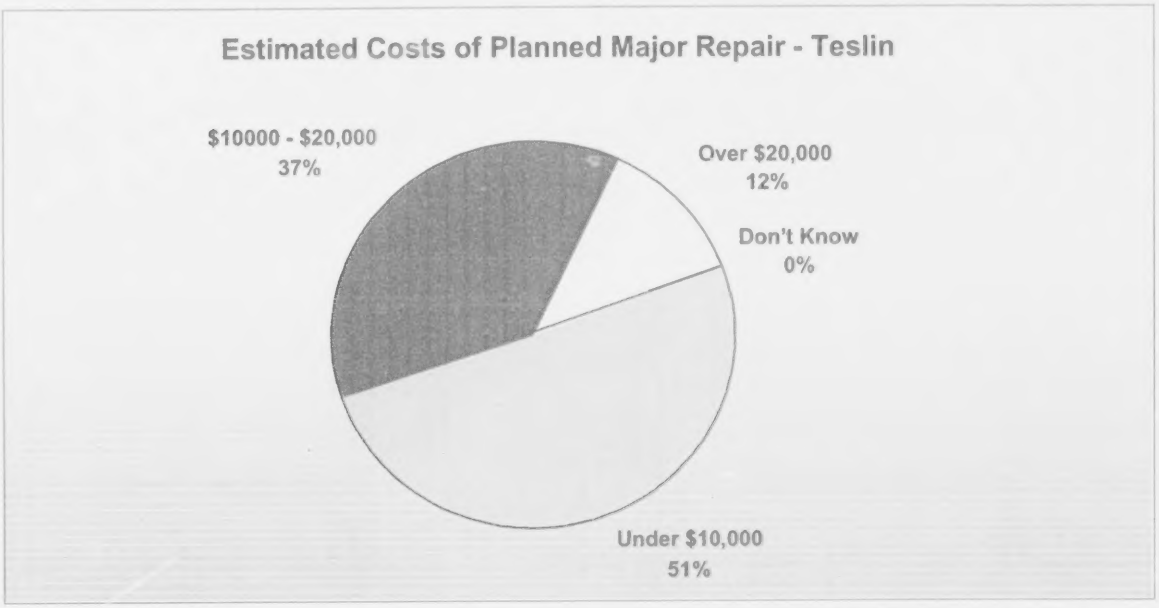


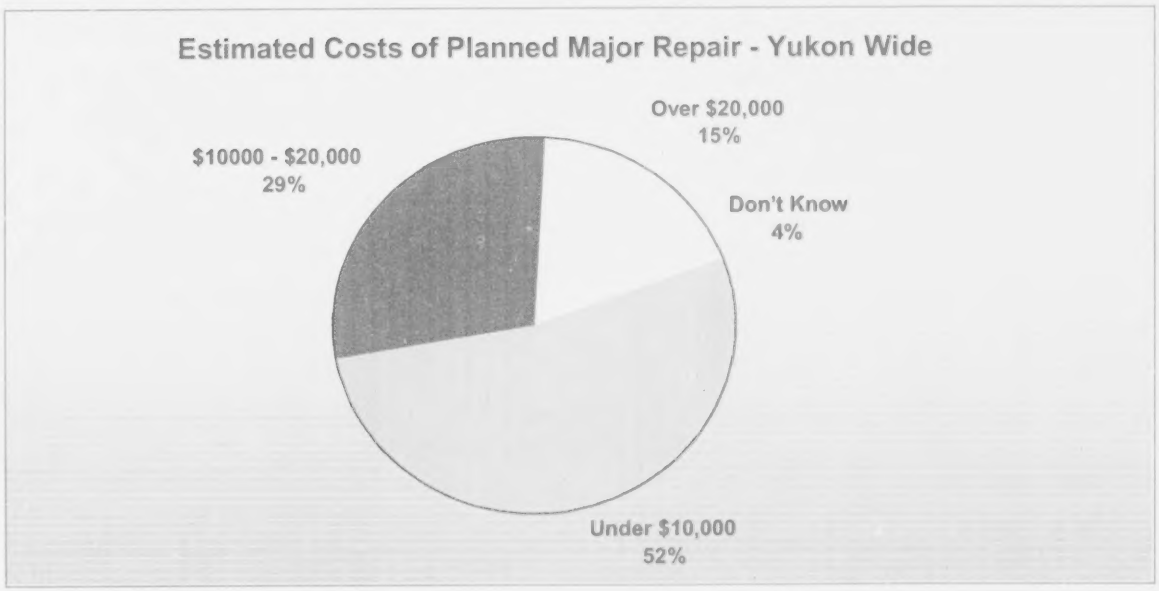
HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, 12 percent of all owner households are planning to do major repairs. This is significantly lower than the 25 percent of Yukon households planning major repairs.

1.2.5 ESTIMATED COST OF PLANNED MAJOR REPAIR

The following pie charts summarize the estimated costs of major repairs planned by owner households who plan to make major repairs to their homes in the next two years:



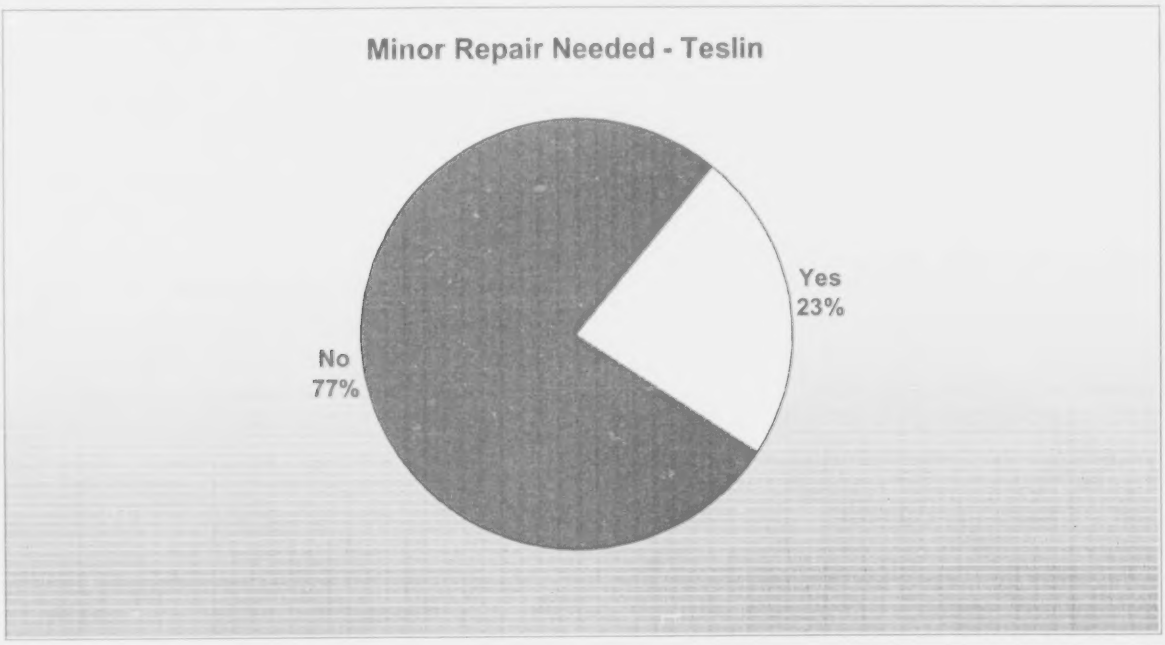


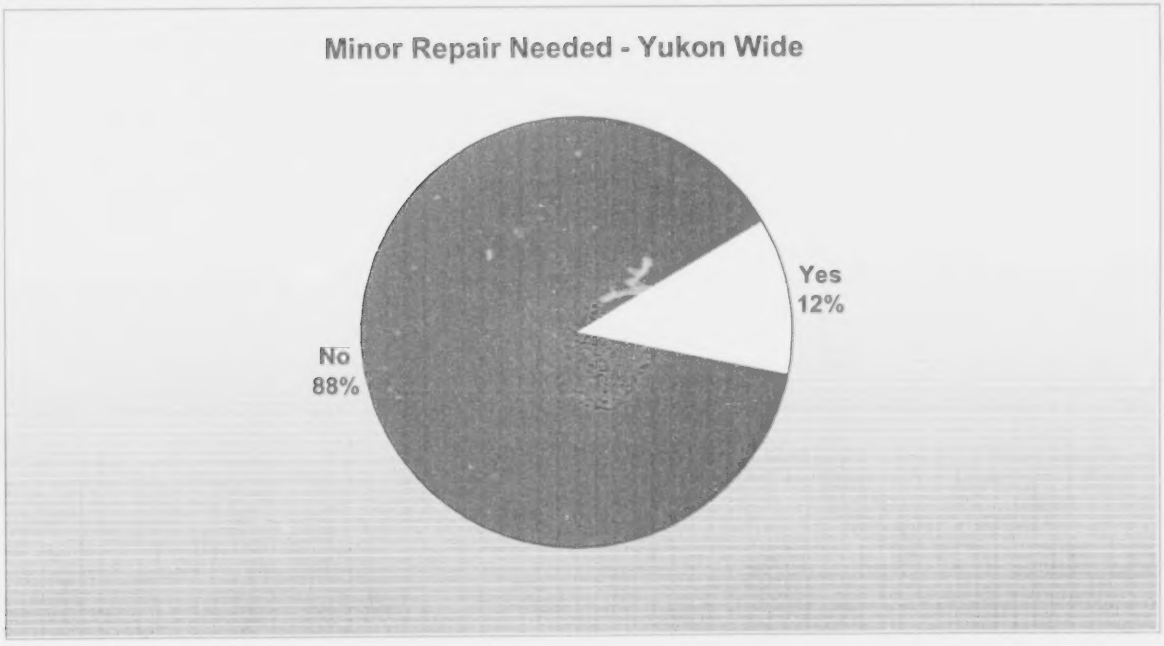
HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results are similar to Yukon wide results.
- 88 percent of Teslin owner households, planning to do major repairs, indicated the repairs would cost less than $20,000.
- 51 percent of this same group estimated the major repairs would cost less than $10,000.

1.2.6 PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS NEEDING MINOR REPAIR

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that indicated their dwellings needed minor repairs:



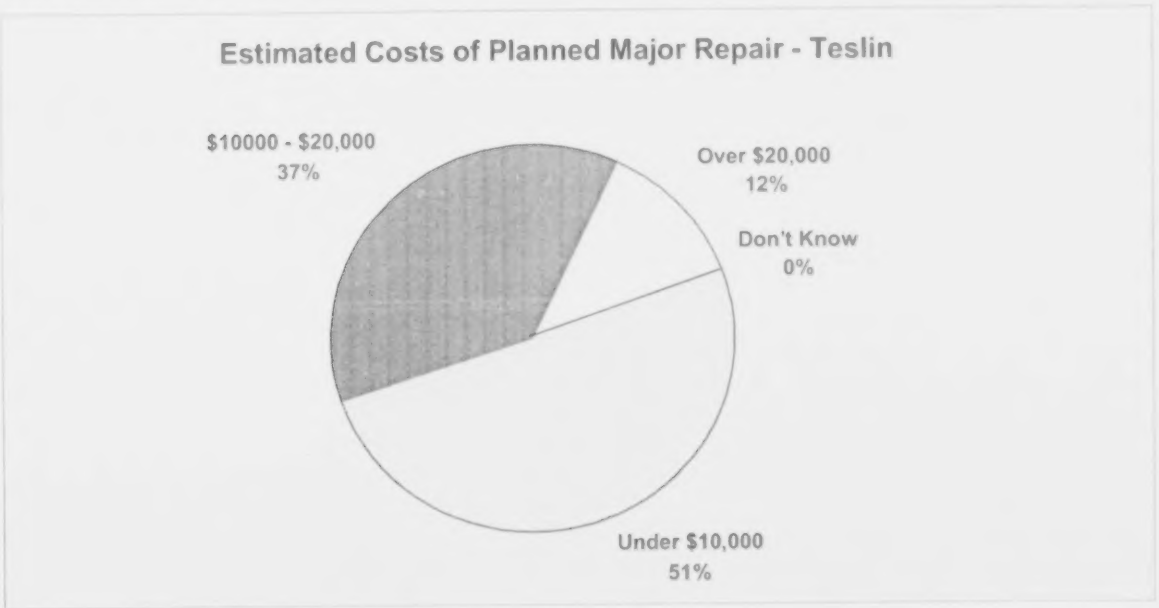


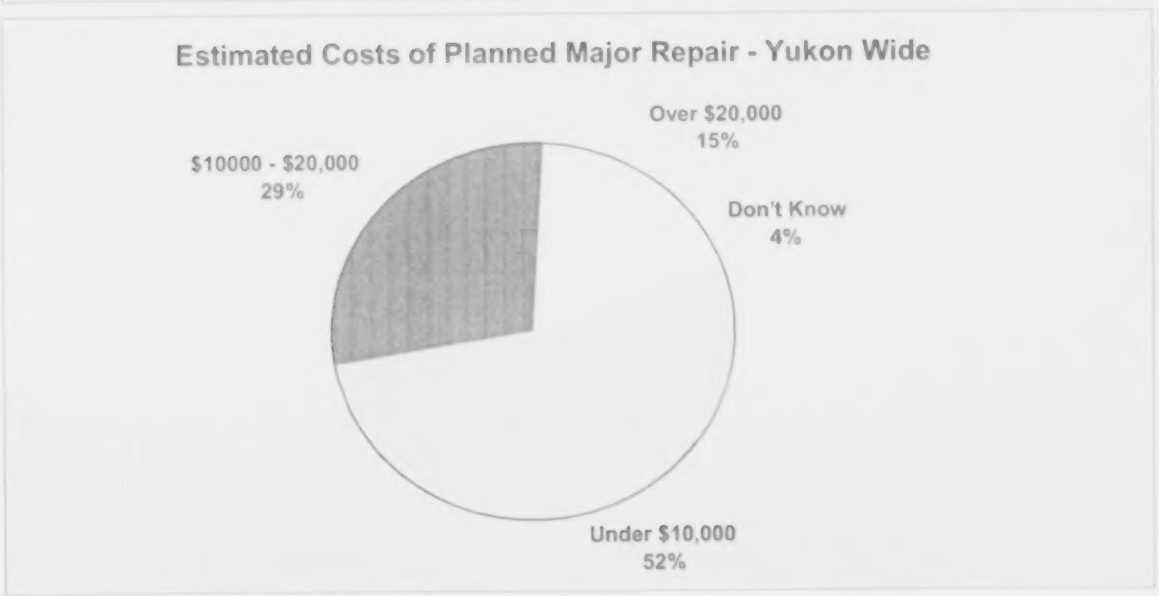
HIGHLIGHTS

- 23 percent of Teslin dwellings require minor repairs.
- 12 percent of Yukon dwellings require minor repairs.
- Teslin is almost double the Yukon wide percentage.

1.2.5 ESTIMATED COST OF PLANNED MAJOR REPAIR

The following pie charts summarize the estimated costs of major repairs planned by owner households who plan to make major repairs to their homes in the next two years:





HIGHLIGHTS

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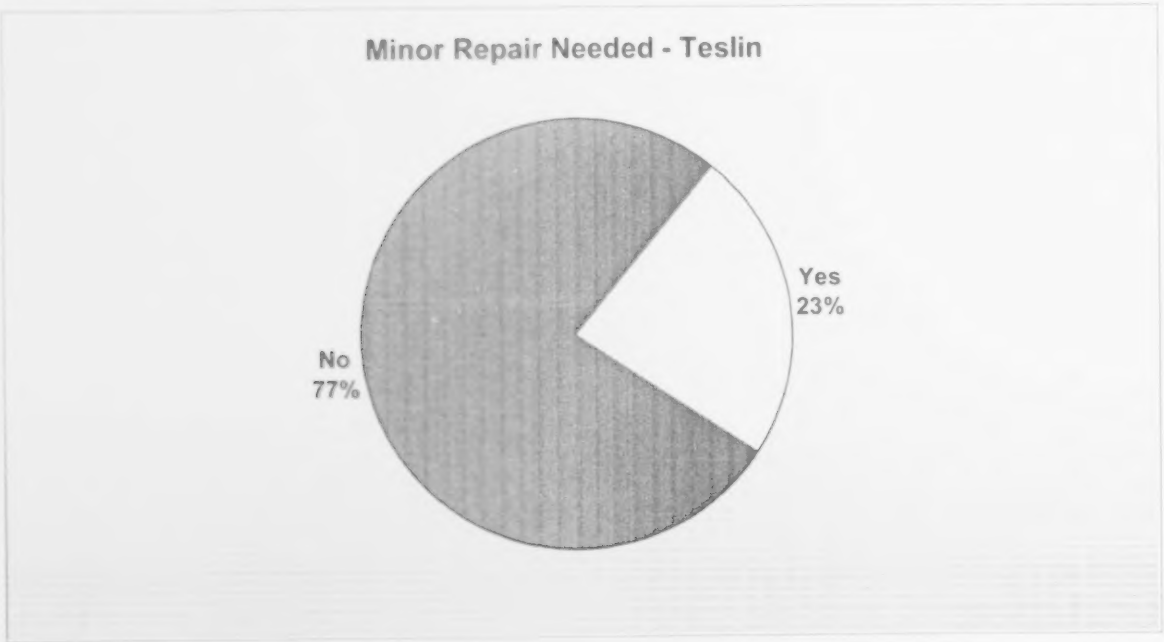
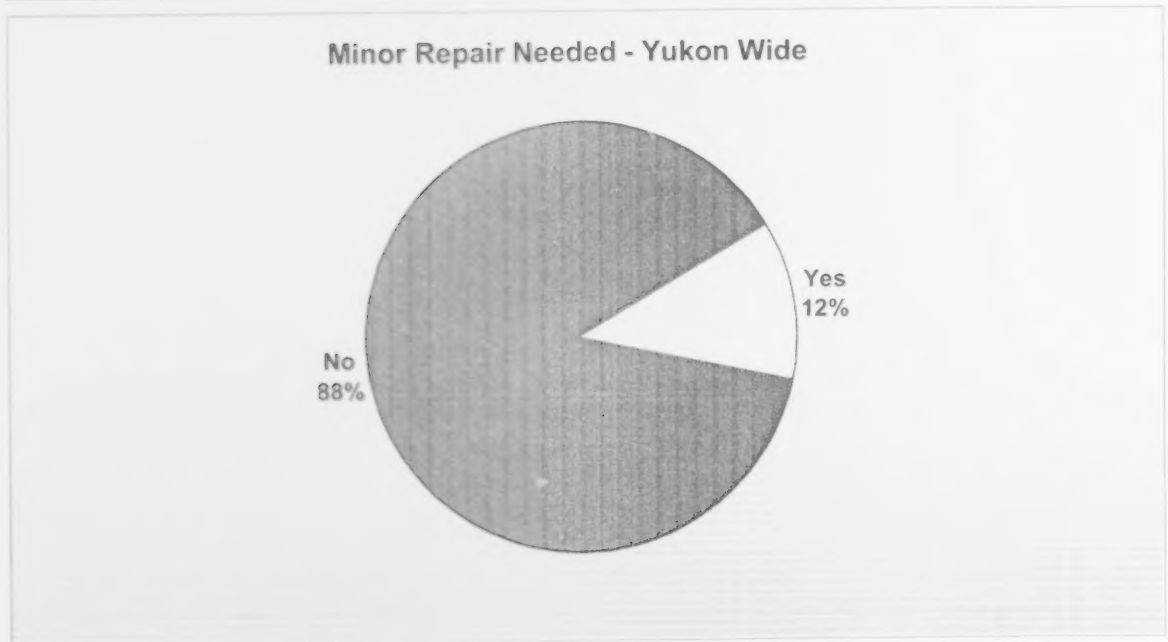


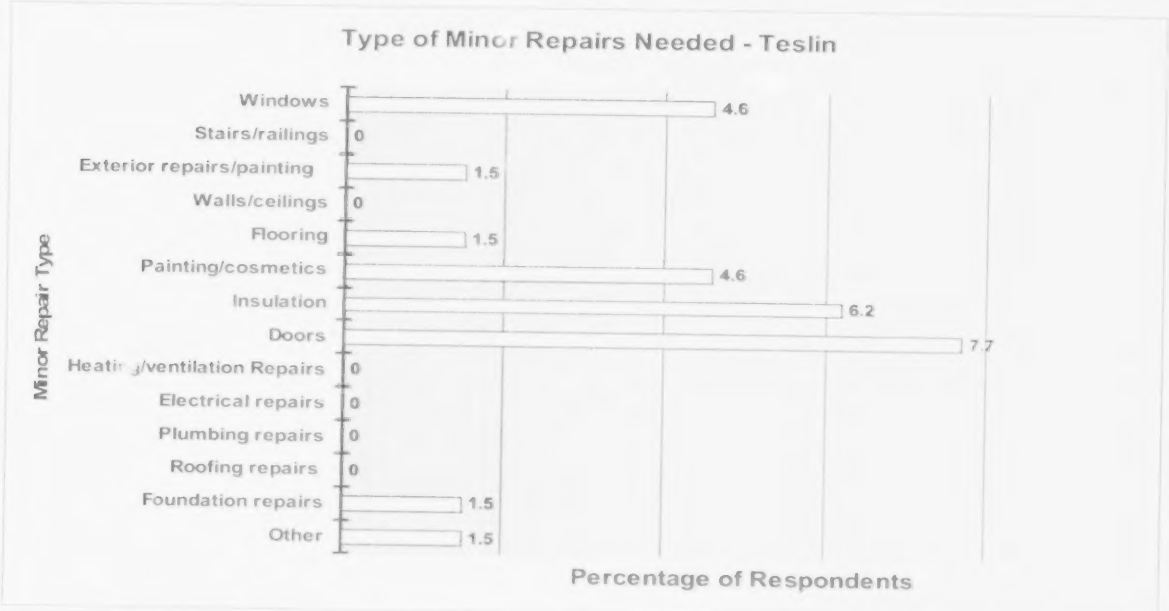


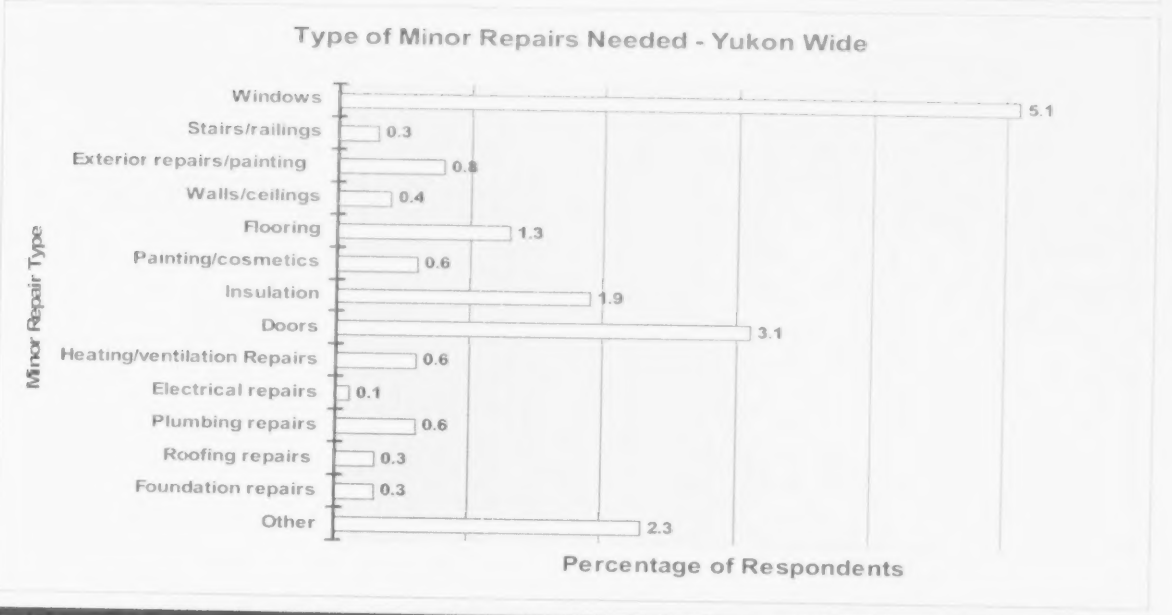
HIGHLIGHTS

- 23 percent of Teslin dwellings require minor repairs.
- 12 percent of Yukon dwellings require minor repairs.
- Teslin is almost double the Yukon wide percentage.

1.2.7 TYPE OF MINOR REPAIR NEEDED

The following bar charts show the percentage of households that indicated their dwellings needed repairs other than major repairs. Note, respondents may have indicated the need for more than one type of repair.



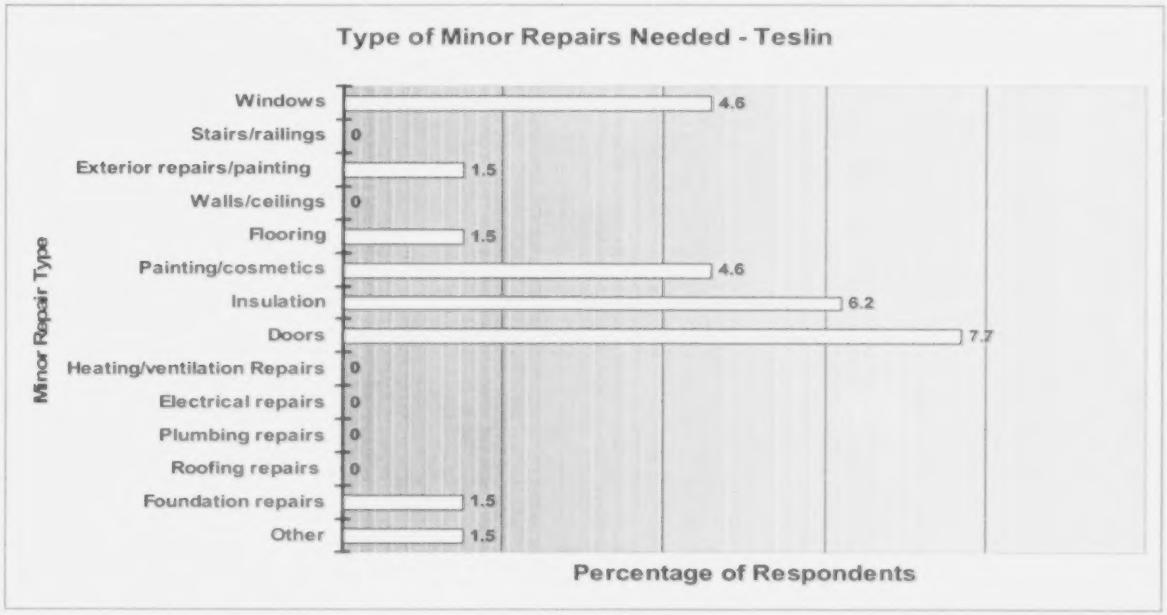


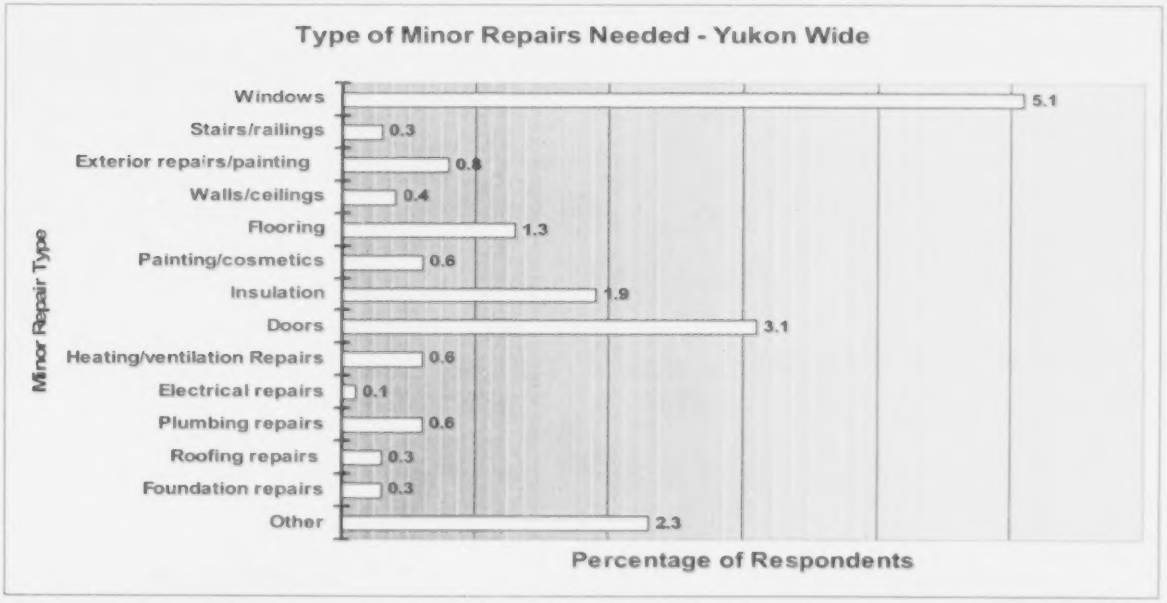
HIGHLIGHTS

- The variety of minor repairs required is quite diverse.
- Doors, insulation, painting/cosmetics and windows are the most common kinds of minor repairs needed in Teslin.
- "Other" refers to minor repairs not included in another category.

1.2.7 TYPE OF MINOR REPAIR NEEDED

The following bar charts show the percentage of households that indicated their dwellings needed repairs other than major repairs. Note, respondents may have indicated the need for more than one type of repair.





HIGHLIGHTS

- The variety of minor repairs required is quite diverse.
- Doors, insulation, painting/cosmetics and windows are the most common kinds of minor repairs needed in Teslin.
- "Other" refers to minor repairs not included in another category.

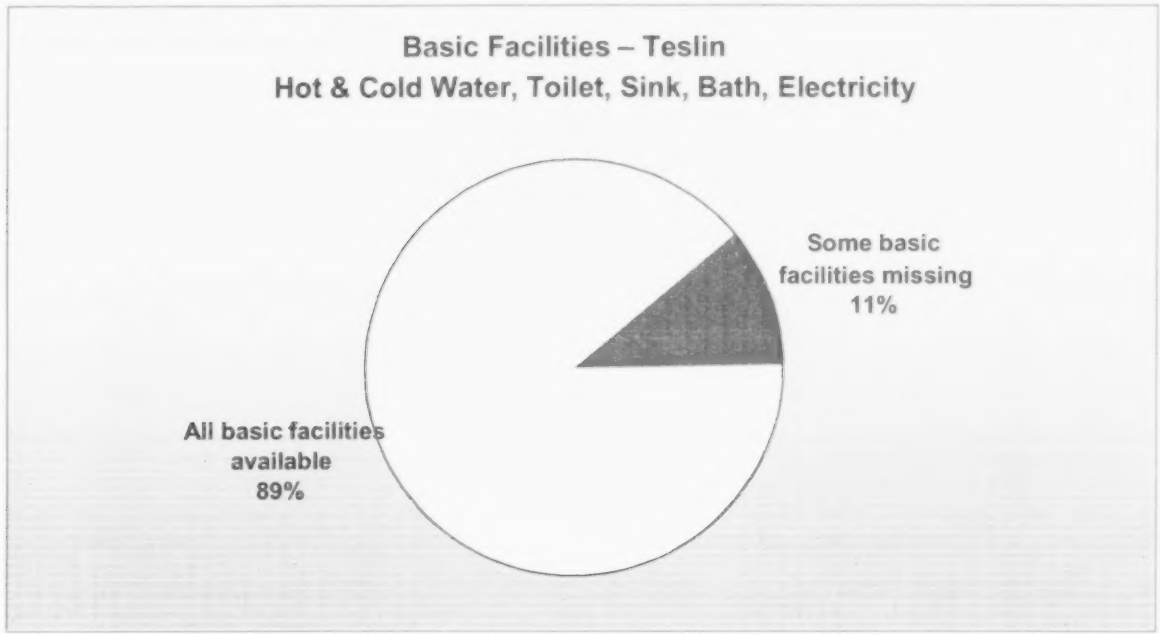
1.3 BASIC FACILITIES

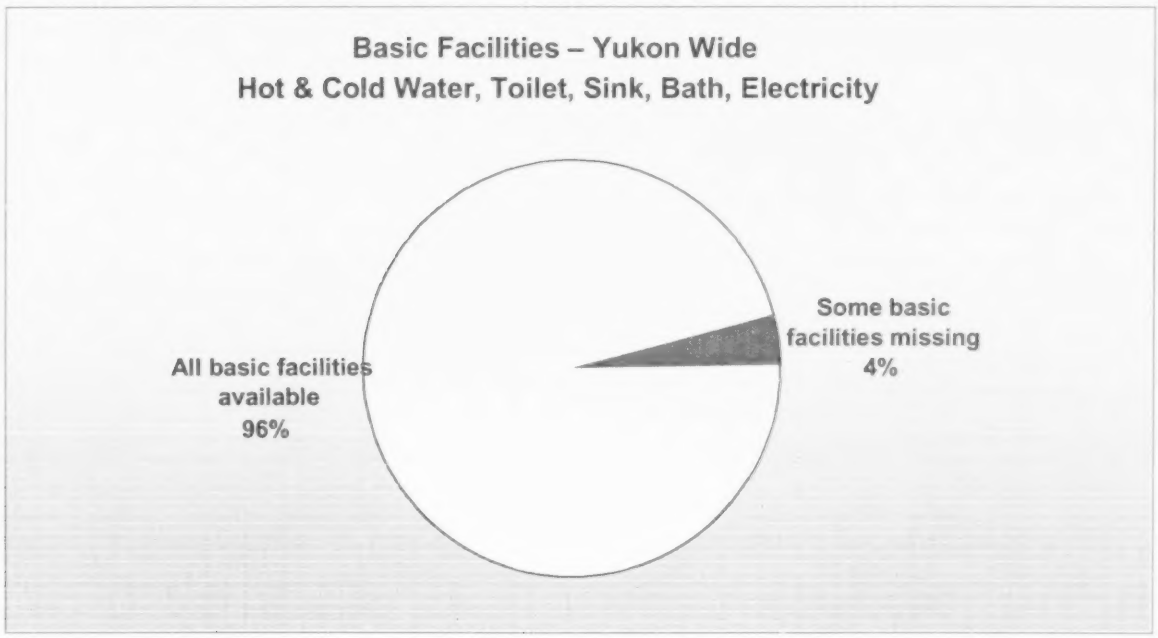
Basic facilities include hot and cold water, indoor toilet, sink, bath, and electricity. The next sub-theme shows the percentage of households that have basic facilities:

⇒ **BASIC FACILITIES.**

1.3.1 BASIC FACILITIES

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have basic facilities.


Basic Facilities – Teslin
Hot & Cold Water, Toilet, Sink, Bath, Electricity
Some basic facilities missing 11%
All basic facilities available 89%


Basic Facilities – Yukon Wide
Hot & Cold Water, Toilet, Sink, Bath, Electricity
Some basic facilities missing 4%
All basic facilities available 96%

HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of dwellings in Teslin have all basic facilities available.
- However, 11 percent of dwellings in Teslin do not have all basic facilities. This is almost 3 times the corresponding territorial percentage.

1.4 HEALTH AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

The next six sub-themes show the percentage of households that have health and safety deficiencies including lack of smoke alarms, ventilation, clean water, and safe sewage:

⇒ HEALTH AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES,

⇒ SMOKE ALARMS,

⇒ MECHANICAL VENTILATION,

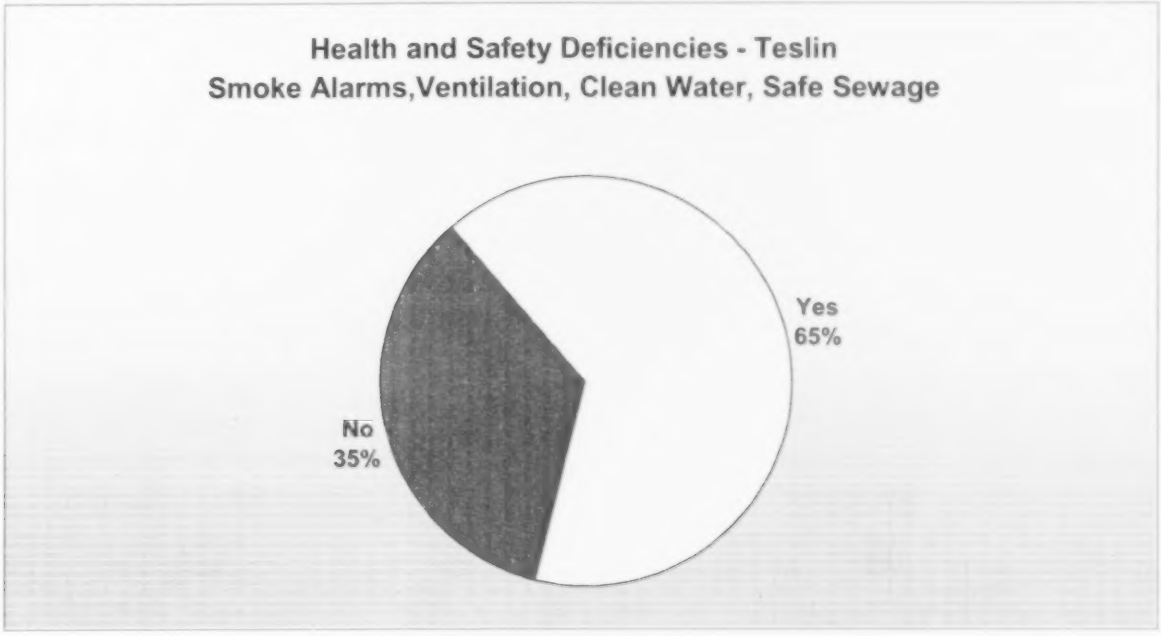
⇒ KITCHEN/BATHROOM EXHAUST,

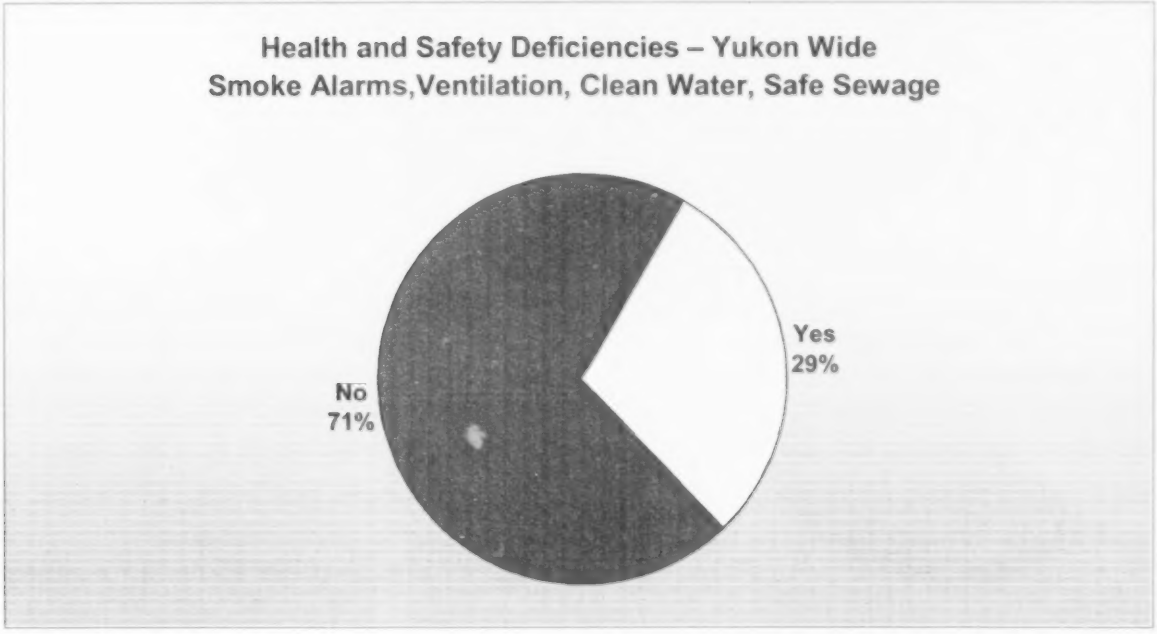
⇒ WATER SUPPLY,

⇒ SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1.4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have health and safety deficiencies:



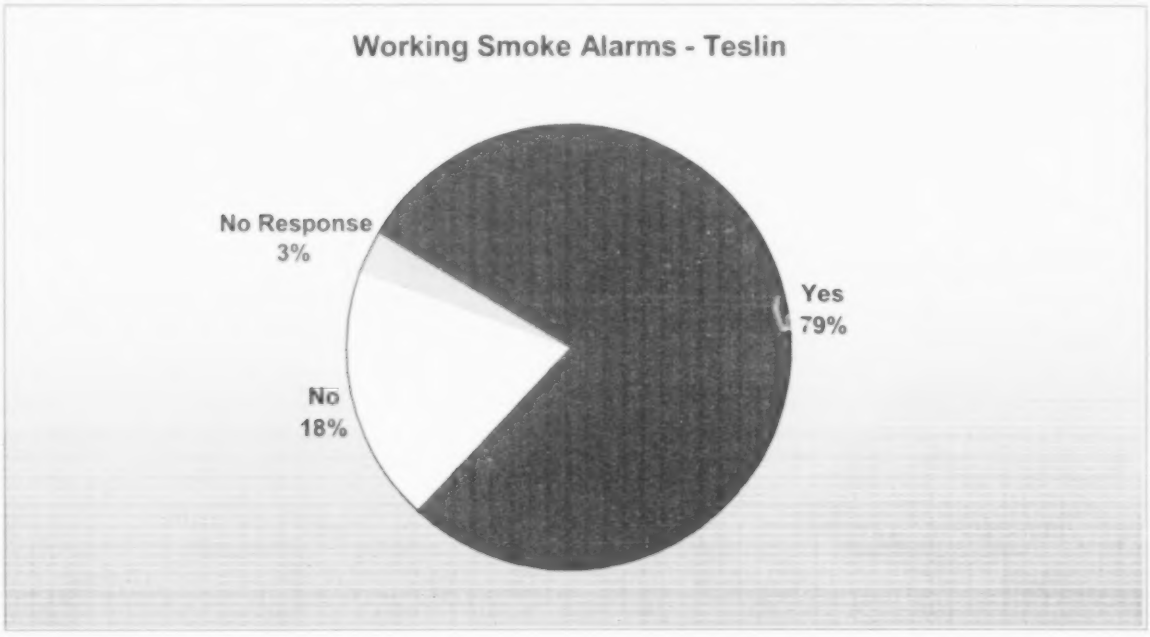


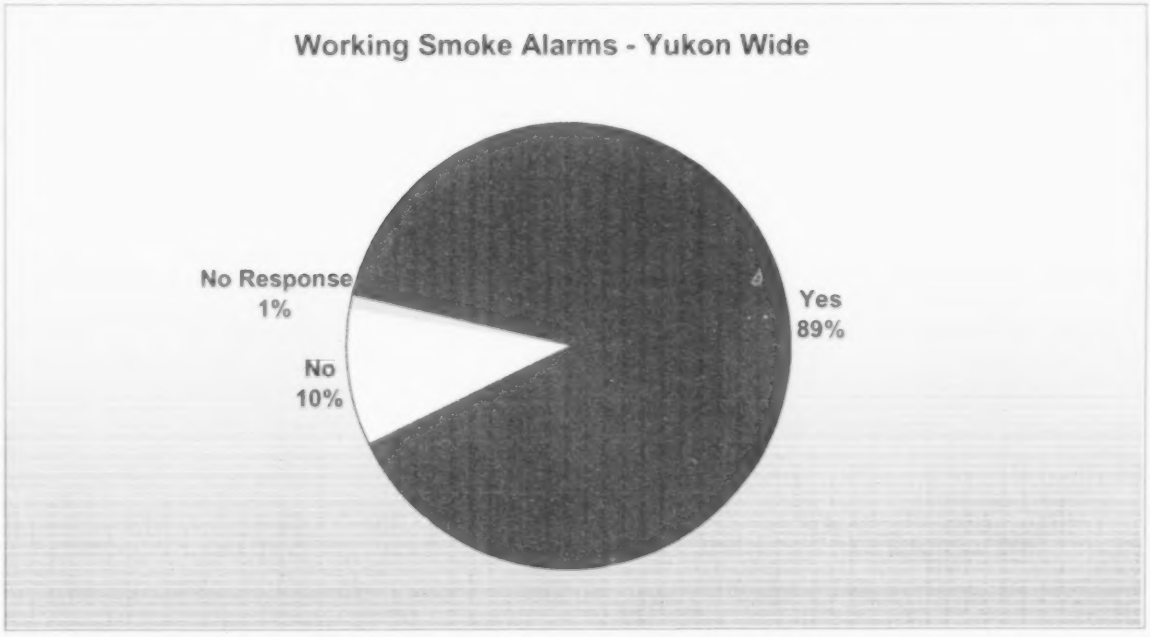
HIGHLIGHTS

- 65 percent of all Teslin dwellings are deficient in at least one of these features.
- 29 percent of dwellings in the Yukon are deficient in at least one of these features.

1.4.2 SMOKE ALARMS

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have working smoke alarms:



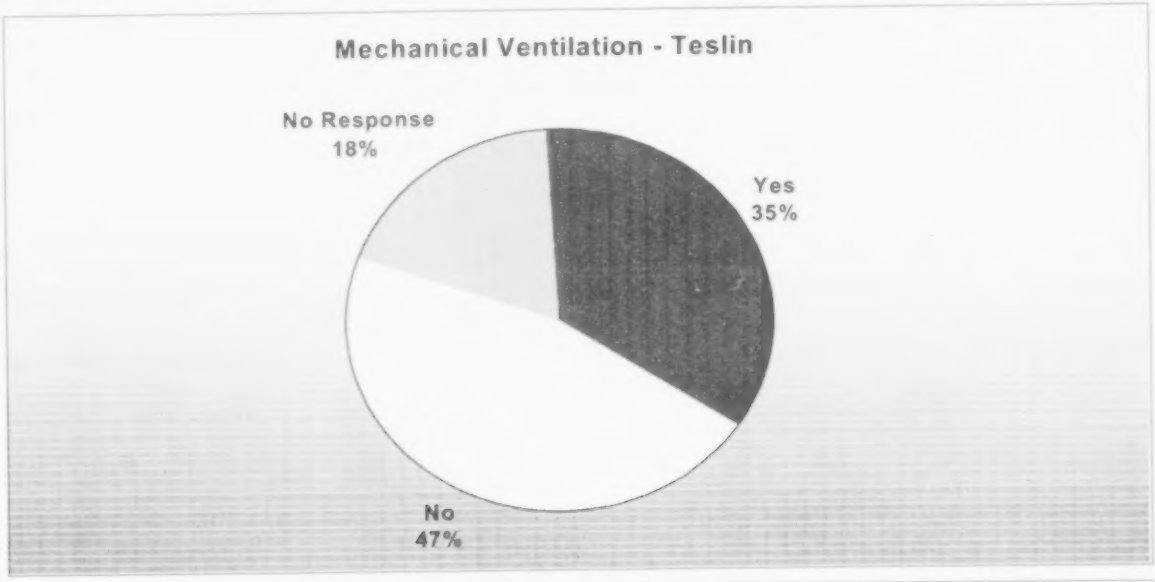


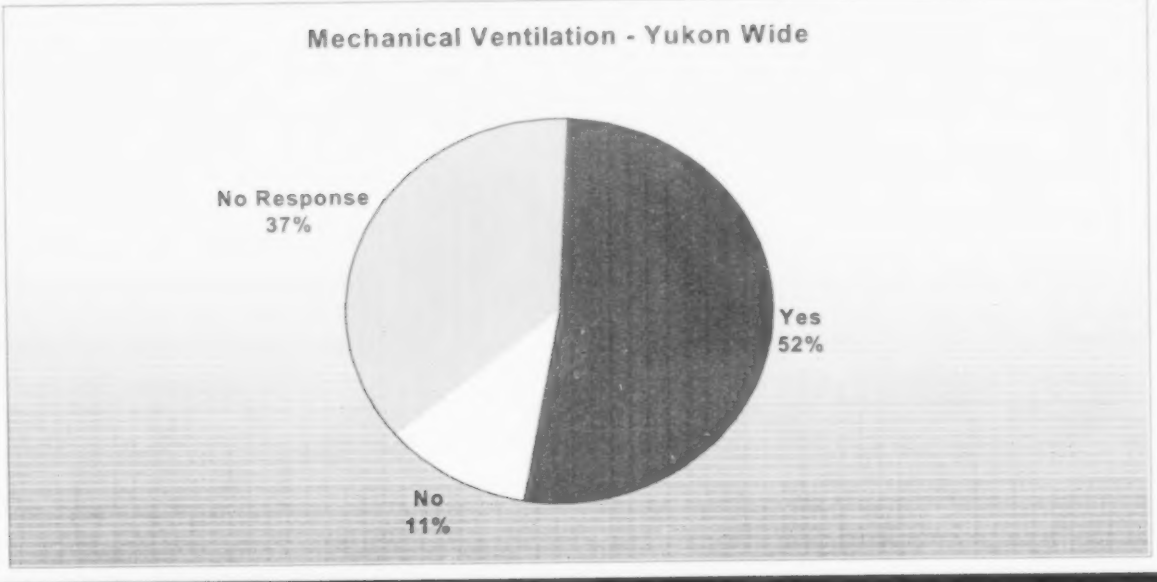
HIGHLIGHTS

- 18 percent of dwellings in Teslin do not have working smoke alarms.
- 10 percent of dwellings in the Yukon do not have working smoke alarms.
- Teslin is almost double the Yukon rate.

1.4.3 MECHANICAL VENTILATION

Mechanical ventilation includes heat recovery ventilators, central fans without heat recovery, and direct fresh air supplied by ducting to a furnace return air duct. The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have mechanical ventilation:



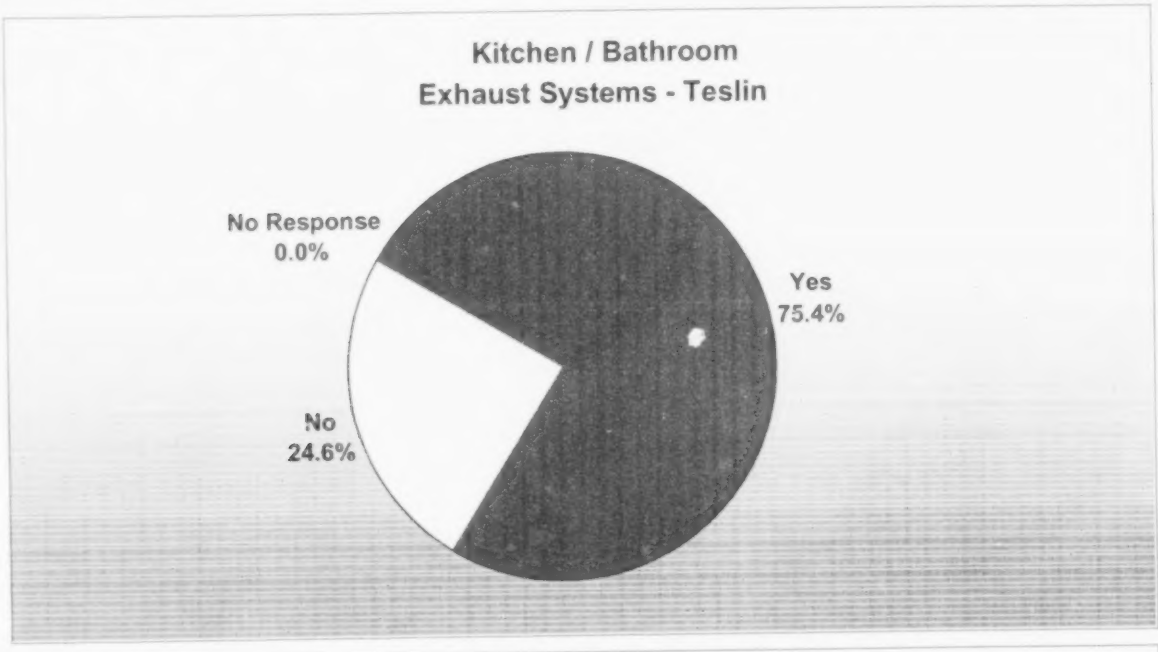


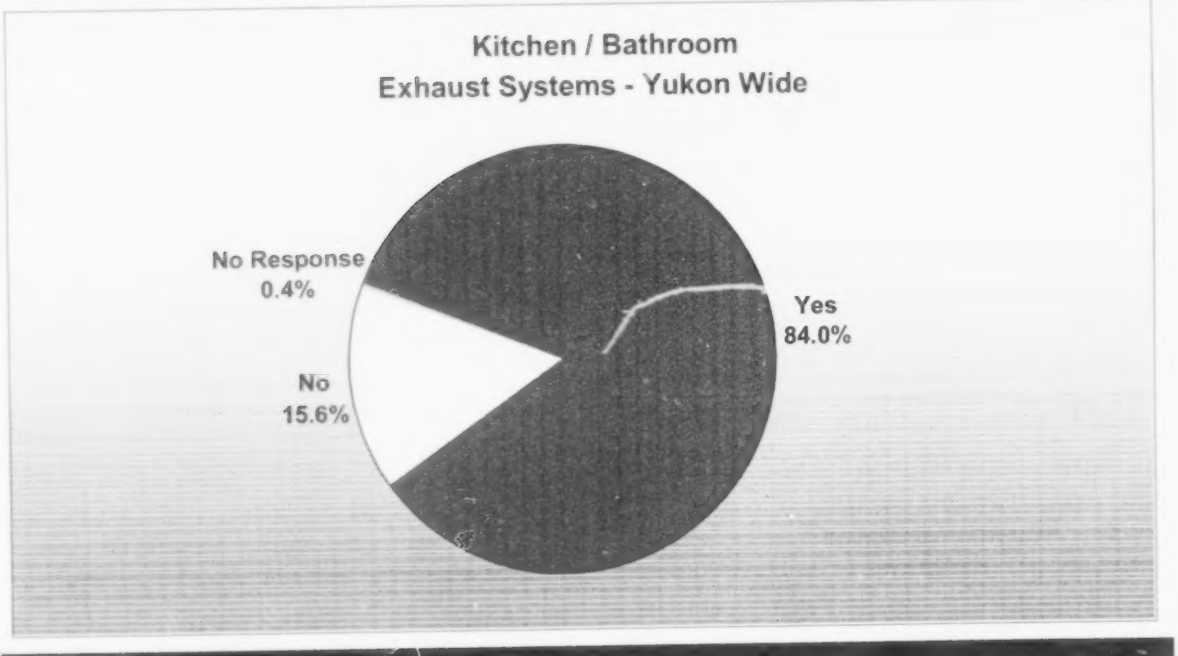
HIGHLIGHTS

- 47 percent of respondents in Teslin said their dwellings did not have mechanical ventilation.
- Only 11 percent of all Yukon respondents said their dwellings lacked mechanical ventilation.
- In Teslin and in the Yukon, the non-response rate was quite high.

1.4.4 KITCHEN/BATHROOM EXHAUST SYSTEMS

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have kitchen/bathroom exhaust systems:





HIGHLIGHTS

- 25 percent of households in Teslin do not have kitchen and/or bathroom exhaust systems.
- 16 percent of households in the Yukon do not have kitchen and/or bathroom exhaust systems.

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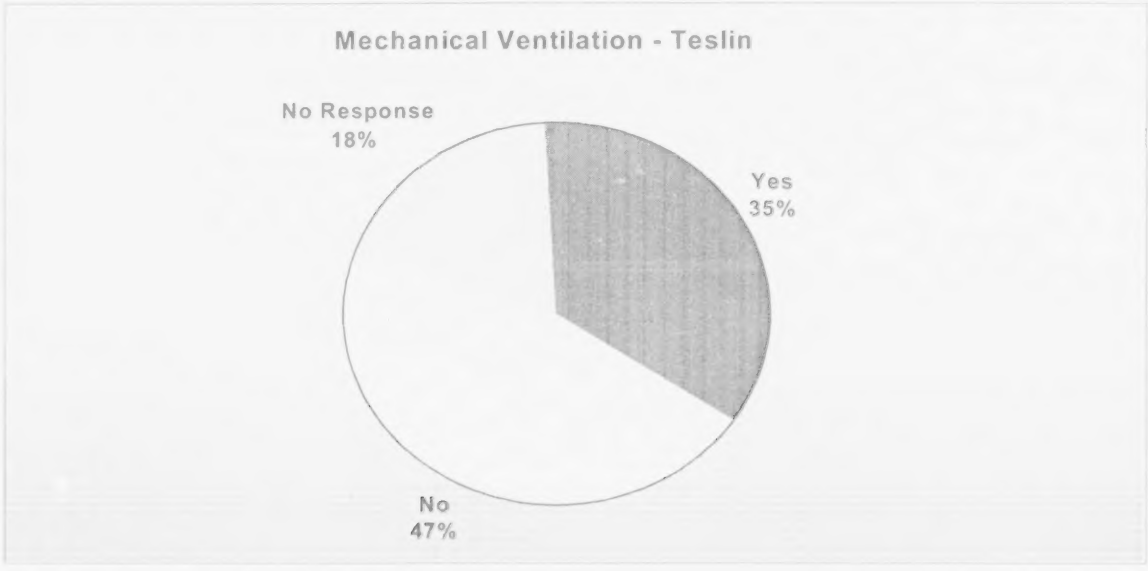
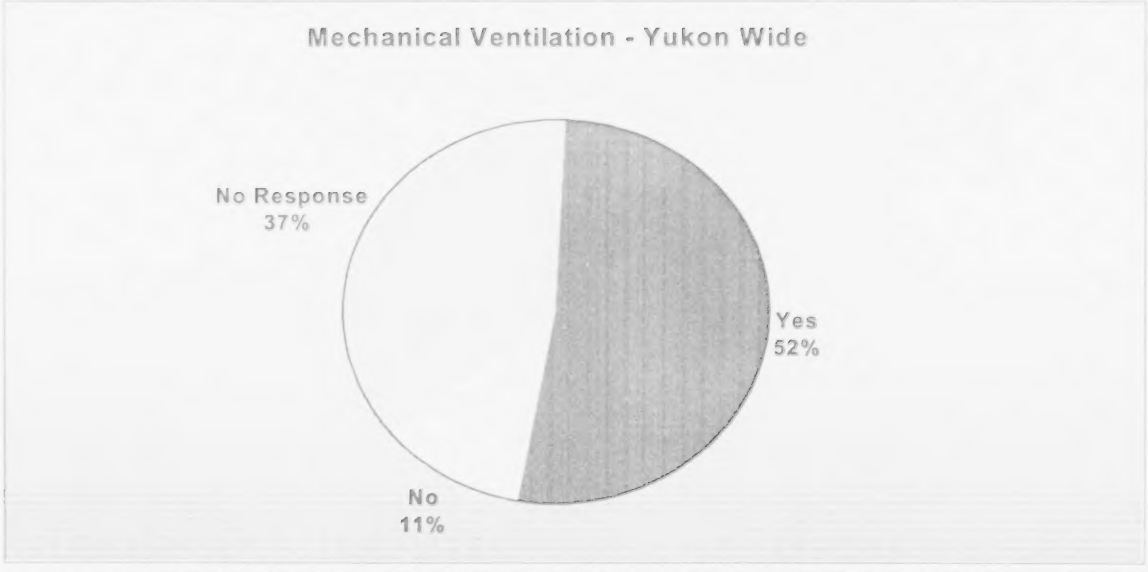
Mechanical ventilation includes heat recovery ventilators, central fans without heat recovery, and direct fresh air supplied by ducting to a furnace return air duct. The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have mechanical ventilation:





HIGHLIGHTS

- 47 percent of respondents in Teslin said their dwellings did not have mechanical ventilation.
- Only 11 percent of all Yukon respondents said their dwellings lacked mechanical ventilation.
- In Teslin and in the Yukon, the non-response rate was quite high.

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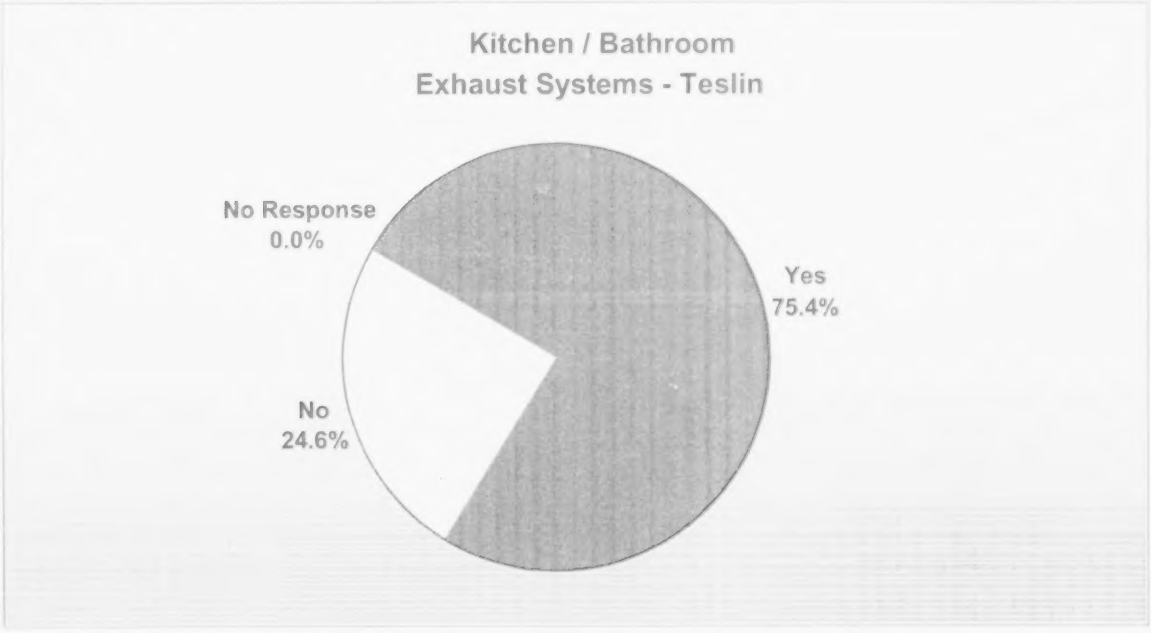
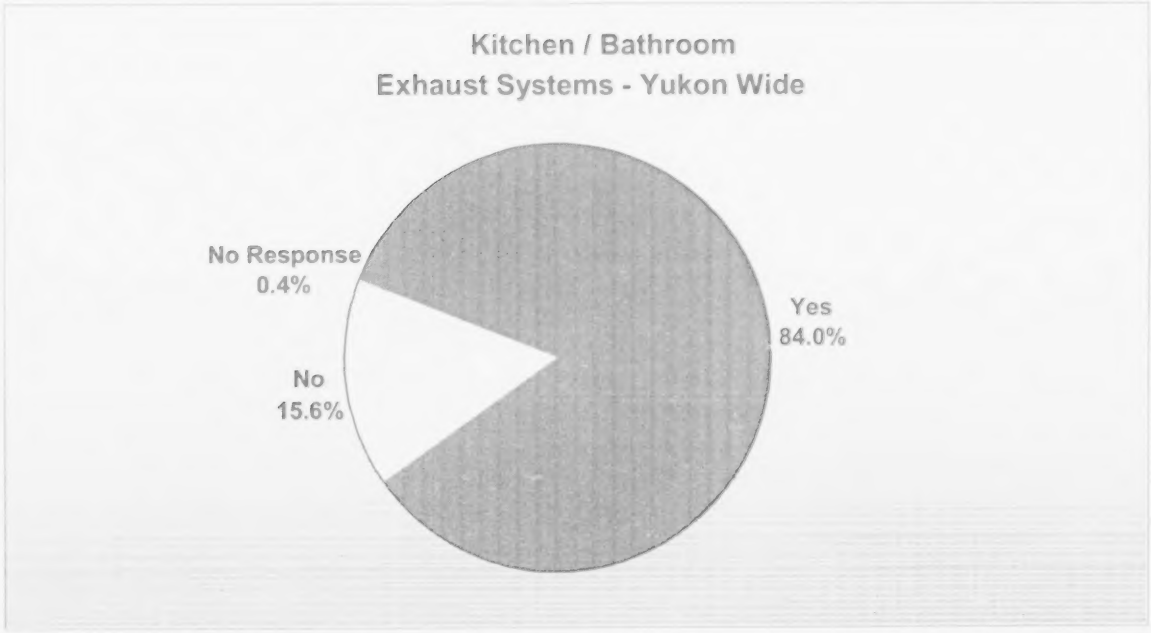


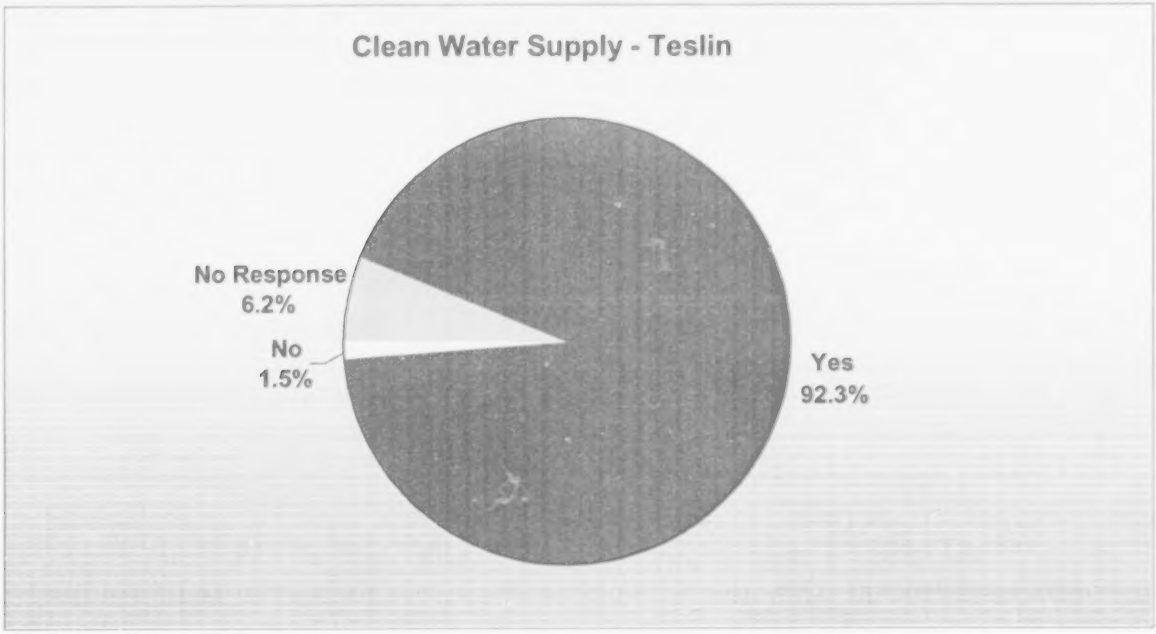


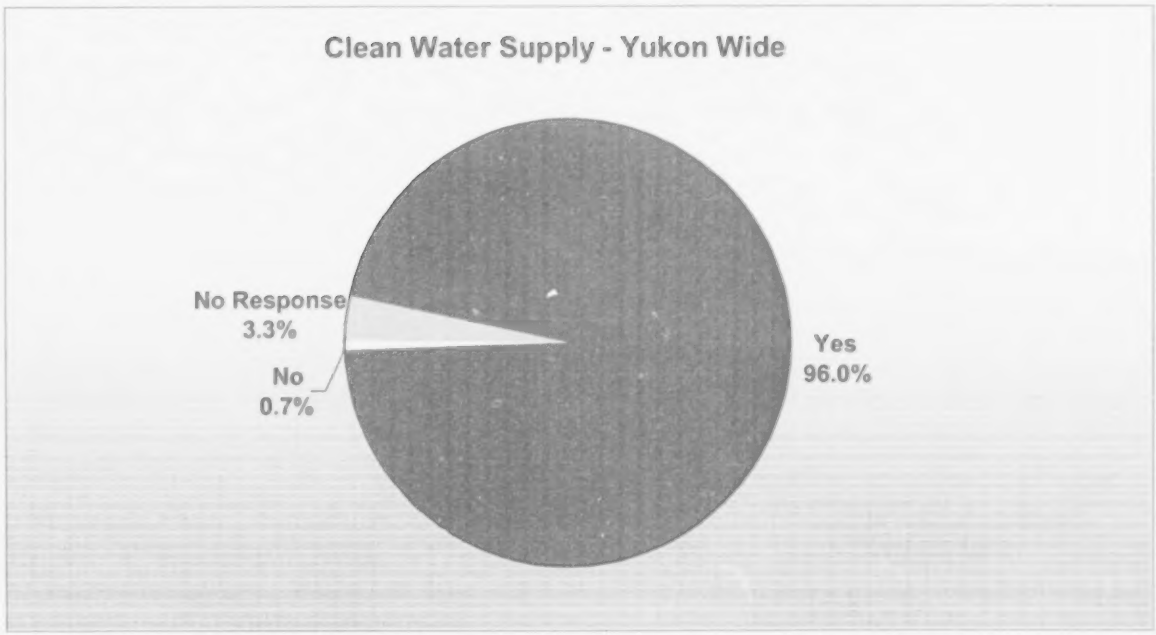
HIGHLIGHTS

- 25 percent of households in Teslin do not have kitchen and/or bathroom exhaust systems.
- 16 percent of households in the Yukon do not have kitchen and/or bathroom exhaust systems.

1.4.5 WATER SUPPLY

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have a clean water supply:



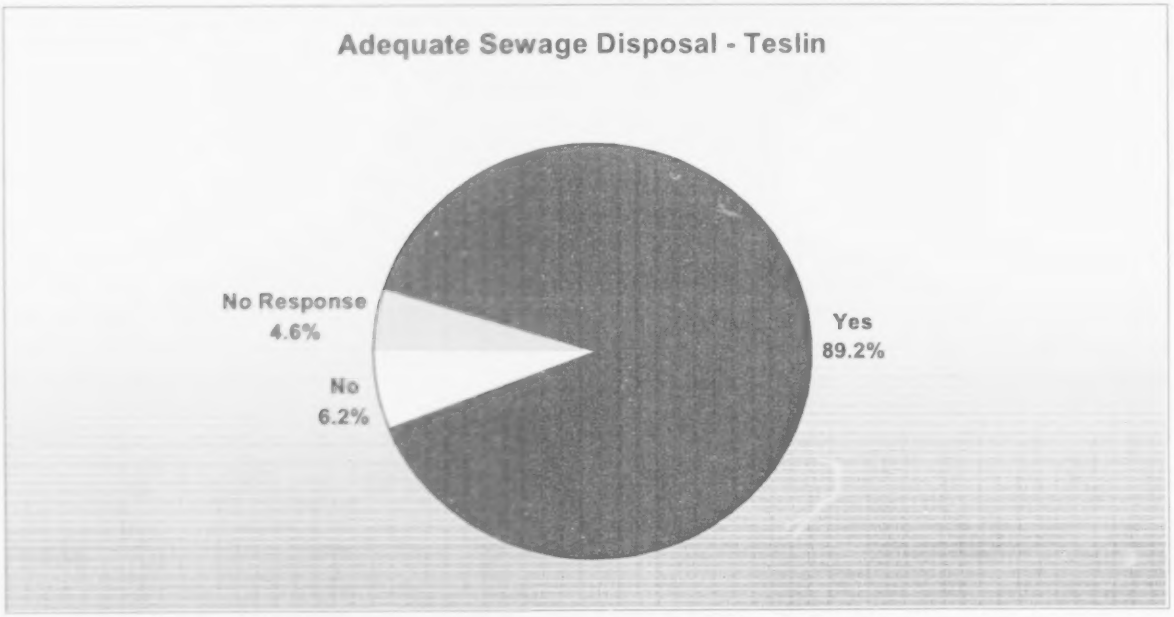


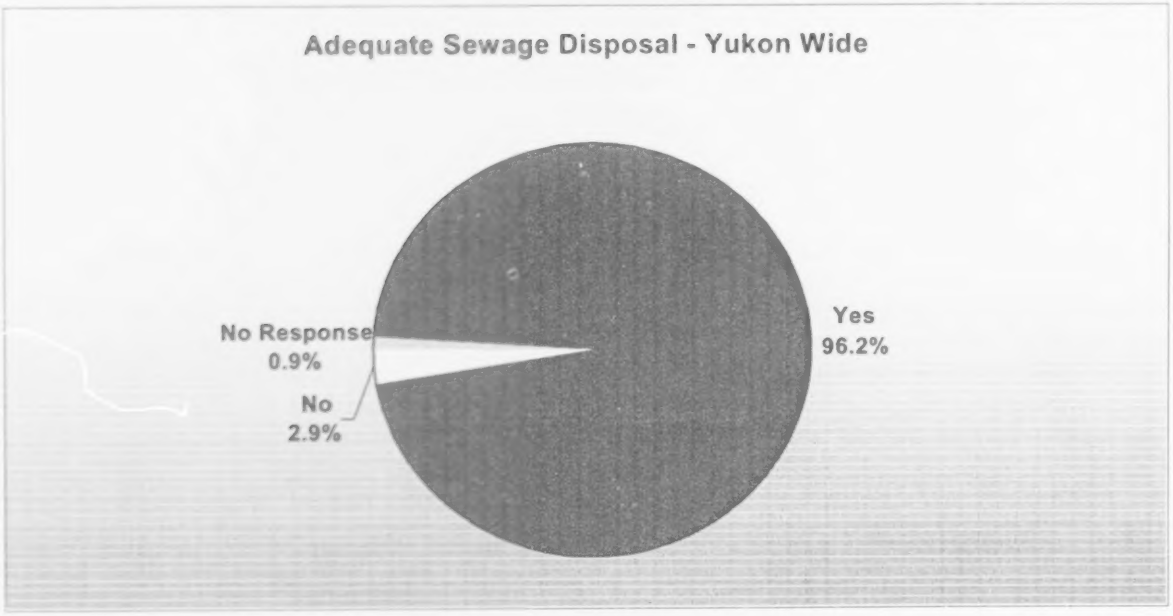
HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of households in both Teslin and in the Yukon have clean water supply.

1.4.6 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have adequate sewage disposal:





HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of households in both Teslin and in the Yukon have adequate sewage disposal.
- 6.2 percent of Teslin respondents said their dwellings did not have adequate sewage disposal.

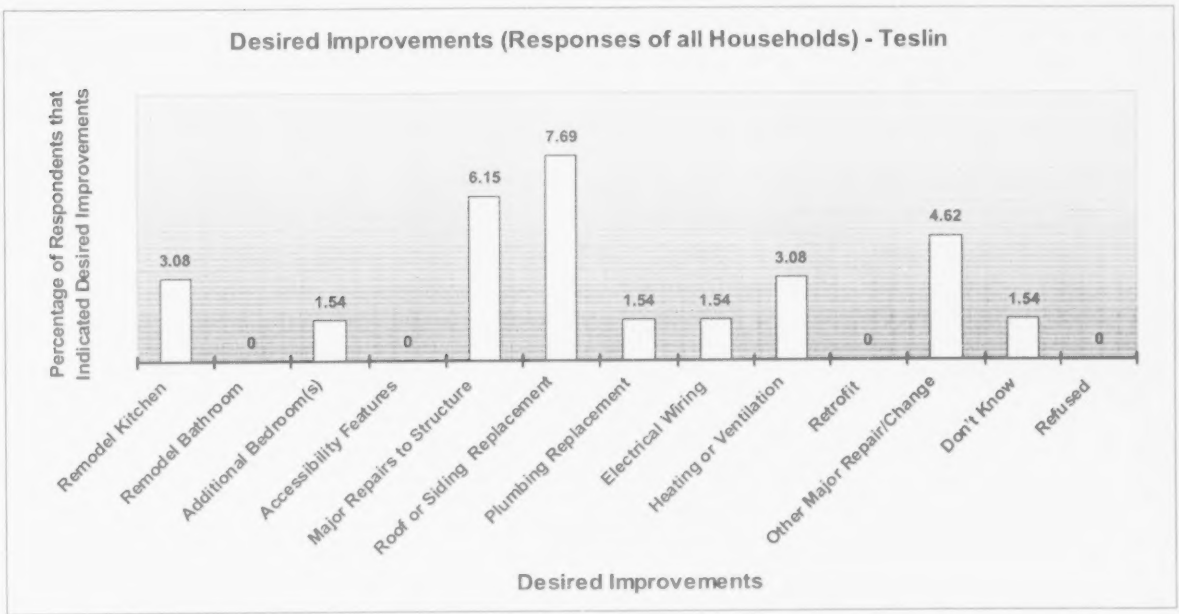
1.5 DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS

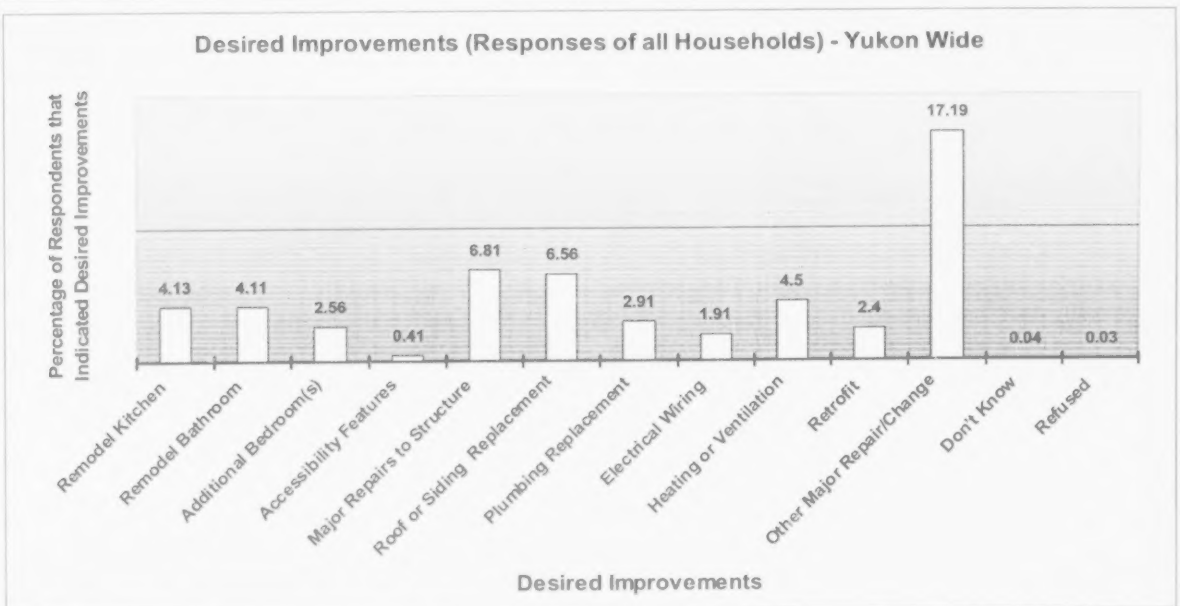
Respondents were asked what types of changes or repairs they would like to make in the next two years. The next sub-theme shows the percentage of households that desire improvements:

⇒ DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS.

1.5.1 DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS

"Major Repairs to Structure" includes repairs to walls, foundation, floors and ceiling. "Other Major Repair/Change" addresses the development of and/or addition of new space. These bar charts show the percentage of respondents who indicated various desired improvements.





HIGHLIGHTS

- The type of desired improvement is varied.
- Apart from the "Other" category, roof or siding replacement, and structural repairs are the most desired improvements in Teslin.

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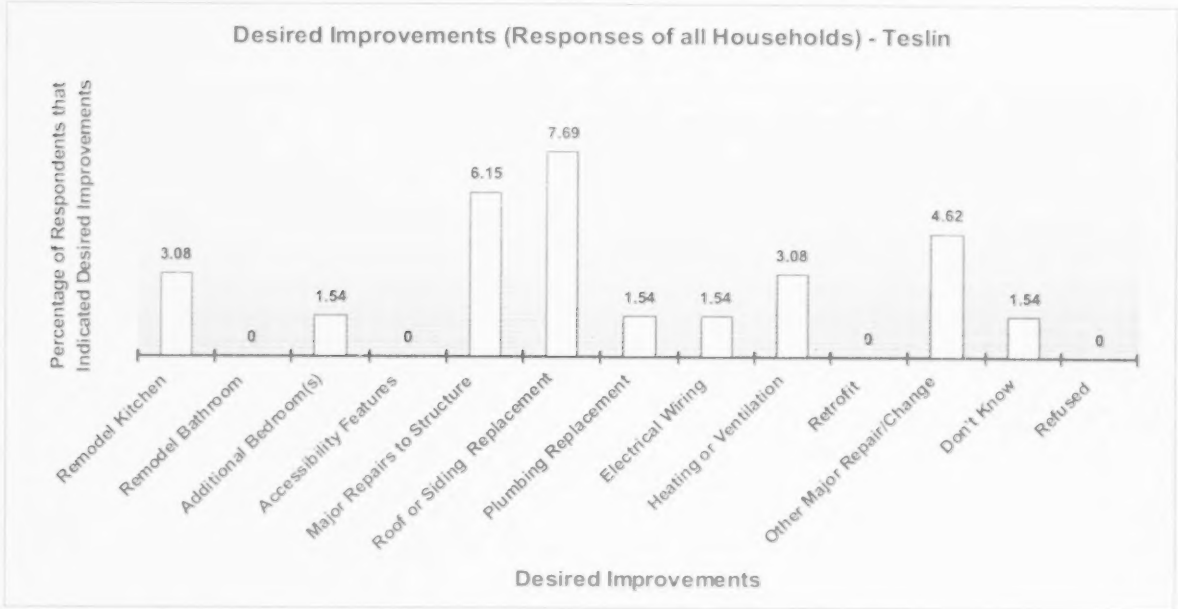
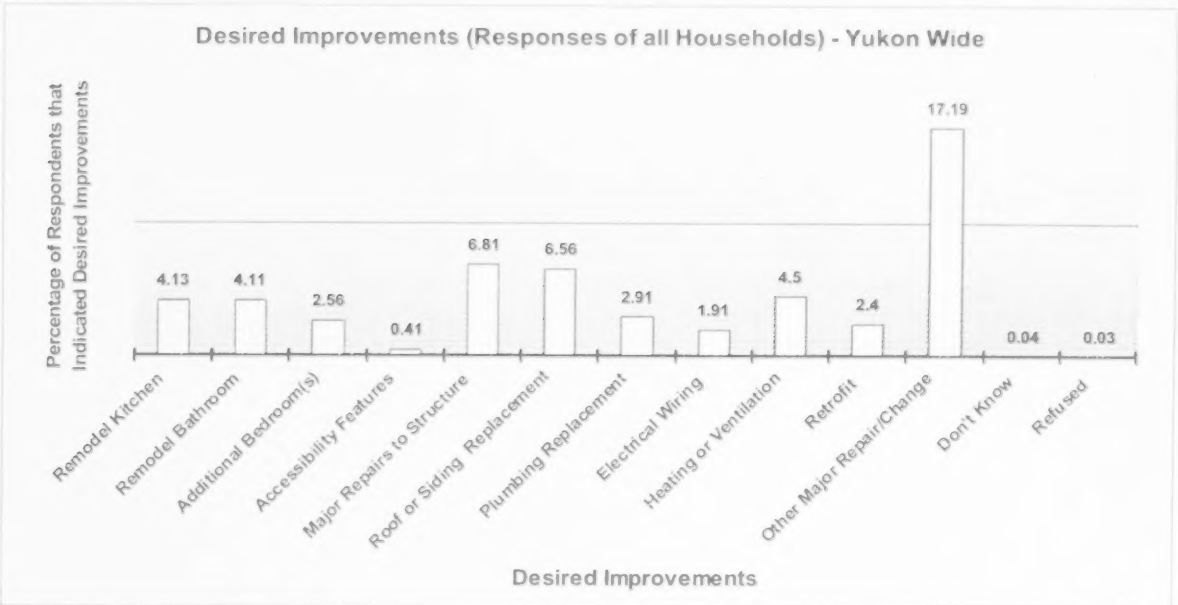




HIGHLIGHTS

- The type of desired improvement is varied.
- Apart from the "Other" category, roof or siding replacement, and structural repairs are the most desired improvements in Teslin.

2 DWELLING AFFORDABILITY

Dwelling affordability is a measure of the ability of the occupants of a dwelling to pay for their housing. Dwelling affordability was determined using ranges of incomes and ranges of expenses. Using these ranges, and the standard of 30 percent shelter cost to income ratio as a cut-off, it was possible to determine households where there was an affordability problem, households where there was no affordability problem, and households where there was a "possible" affordability problem. There were also households where respondents did not provide household income and/or expense information. These fell into the "insufficient data" category.

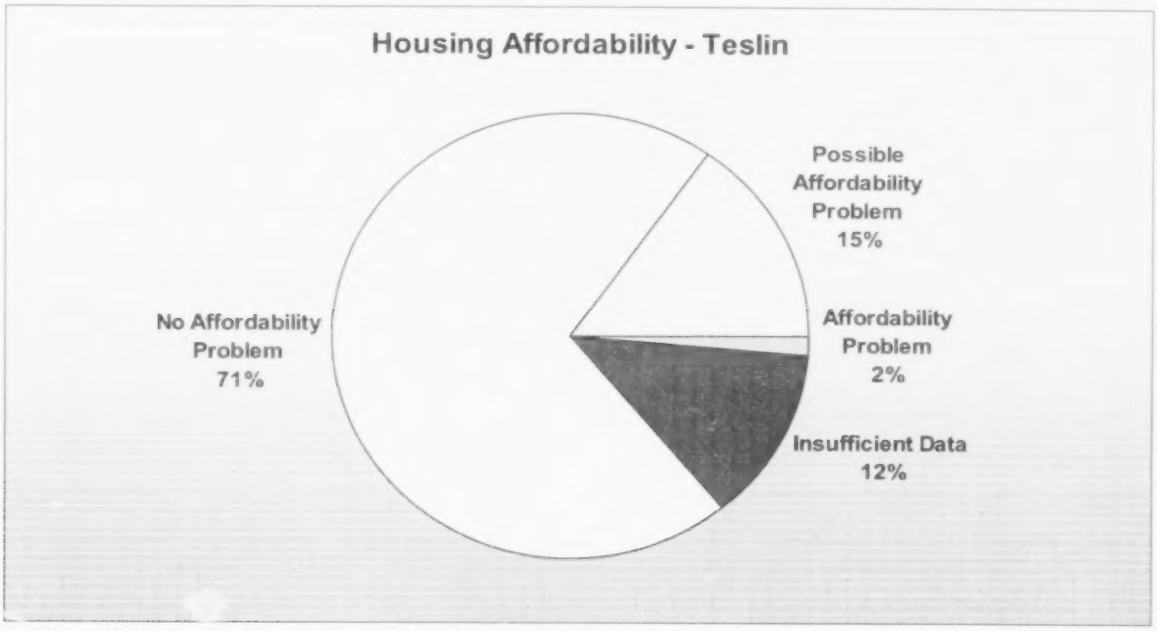
2.1 PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF AFFORDABILITY PROBLEM

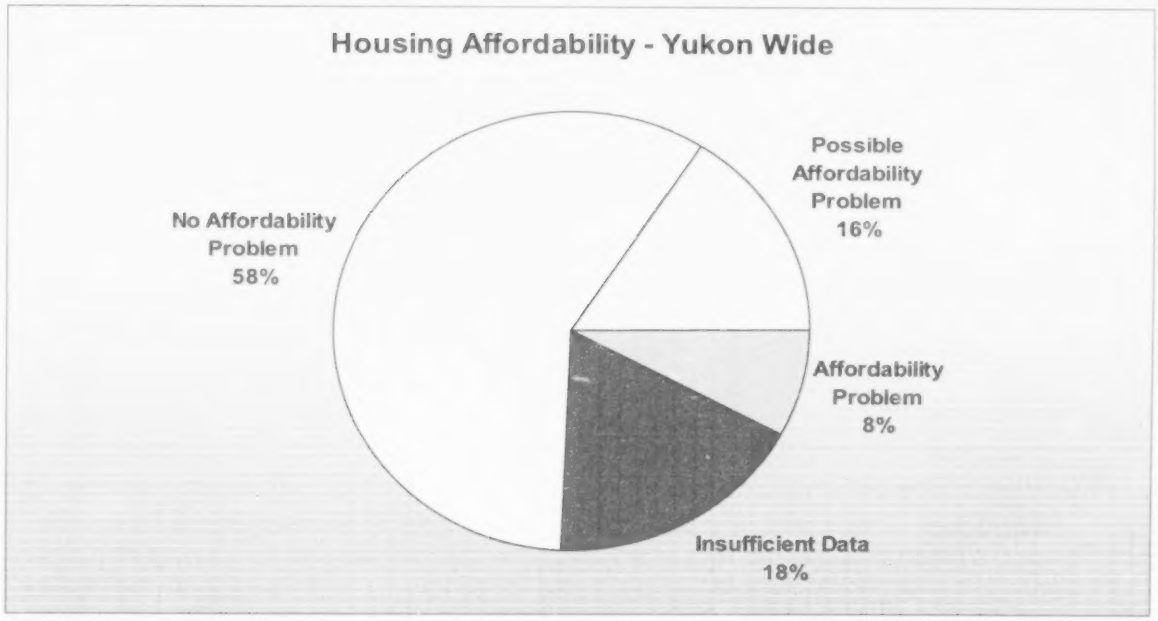
Respondents were asked whether they had an affordability problem. The next sub-theme shows dwelling affordability in Teslin and in the Yukon:

⇒ AFFORDABILITY.

2.1.1 AFFORDABILITY

The following pie charts show the percentage of households in each category:





HIGHLIGHTS

- 72 percent of Teslin respondents said they did not have an affordability problem compared with 58 percent Yukon wide.
- Another 15 percent of Teslin respondents indicated having a possible affordability problem while 2 percent said they did have an affordability problem where they are spending more than 30 percent of their income on shelter costs.

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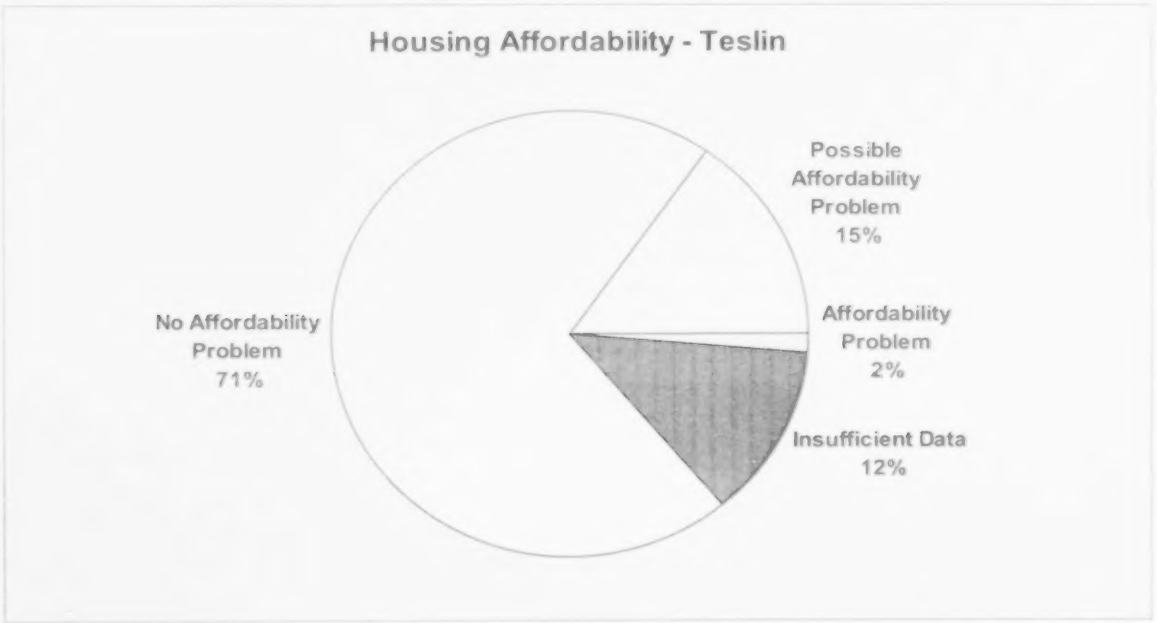

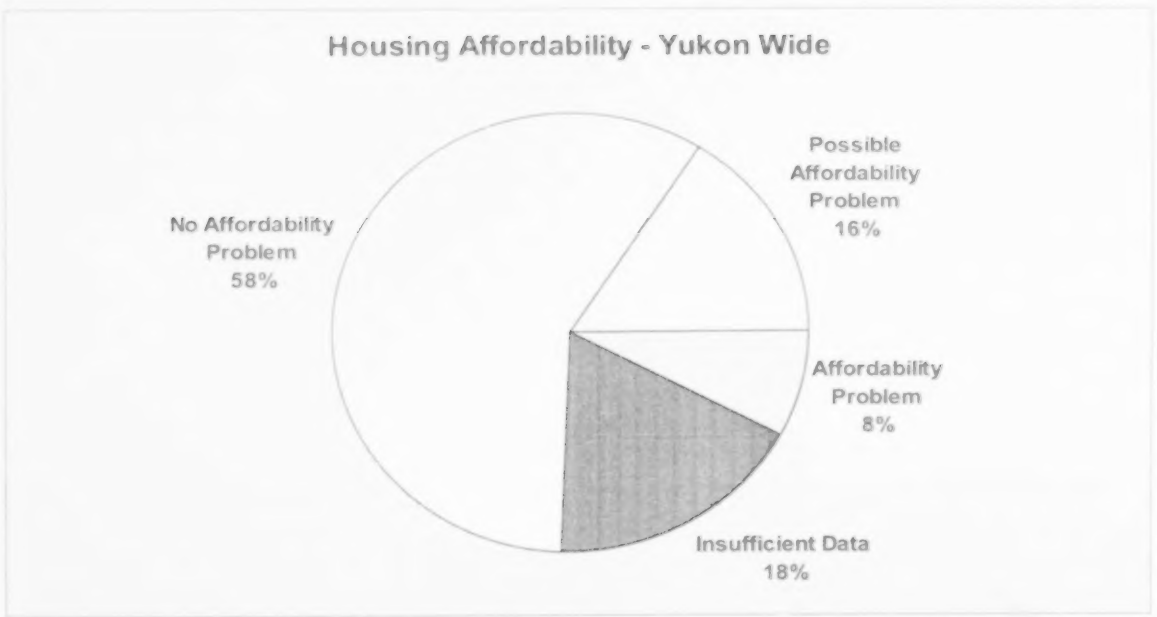

HIGHLIGHTS

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3 DWELLING SUITABILITY

"Dwelling suitability" in housing refers to the appropriateness of the dwelling for the people living in it including factors such as crowding and accessibility.

3.1 CROWDING

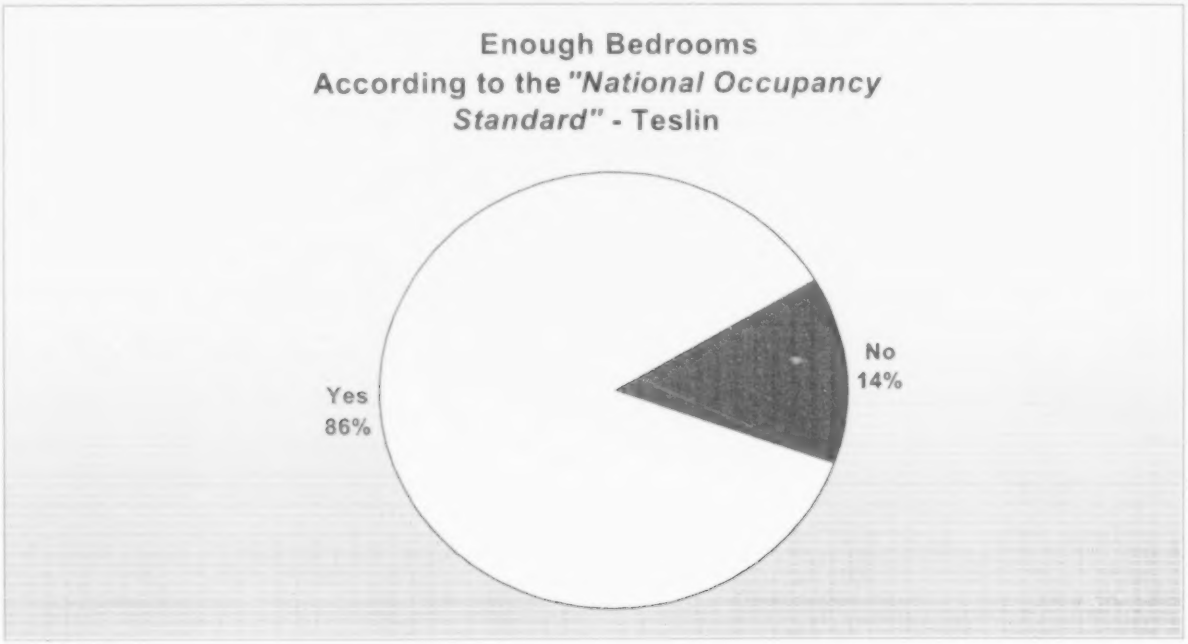
The National Occupancy Standard stipulates, for example, a minimum number of bedrooms required in a dwelling depending on the age and gender composition of the household. According to this standard, for example, separate bedrooms are required for each adult over the age of 18 unless that adult is in a married or common-law relationship with another household member. The next two sub-themes address crowding:

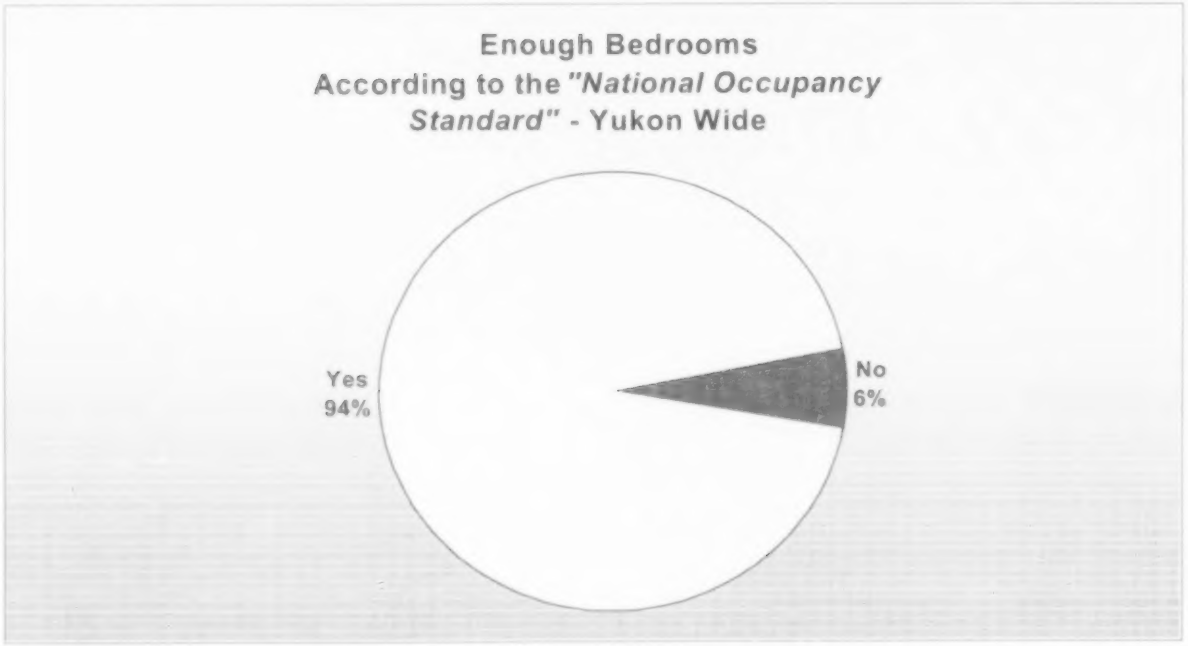
⇒ **BEDROOMS**,

⇒ **PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT USE OTHER ROOMS AS BEDROOMS**.

3.1.1 BEDROOMS

The following pie charts show the percentage of households with enough bedrooms:



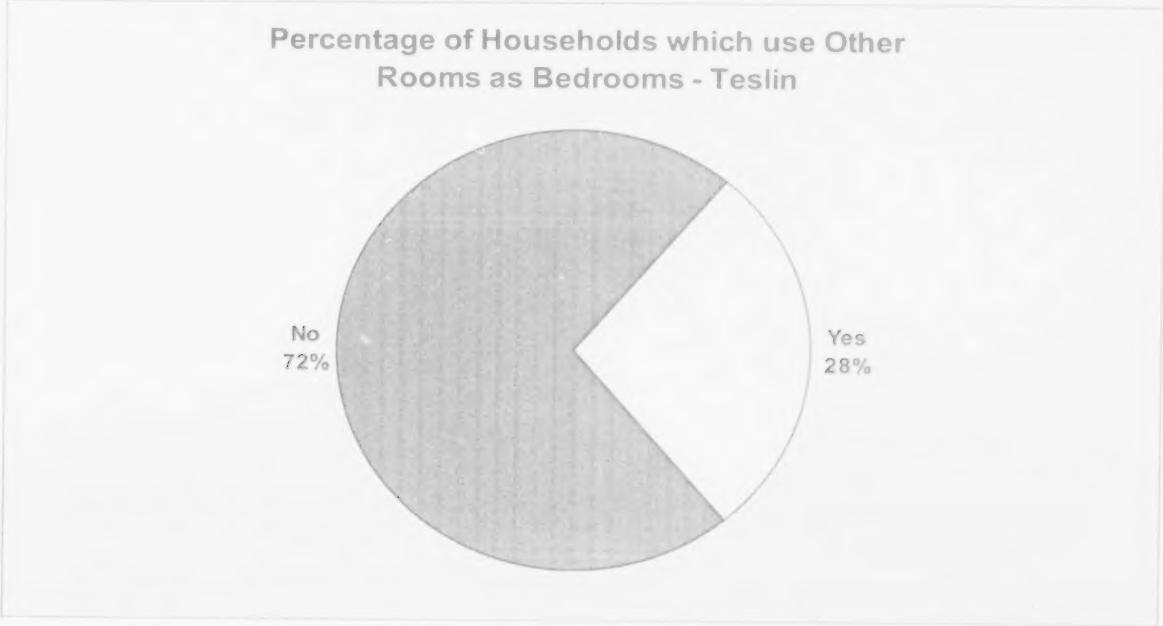


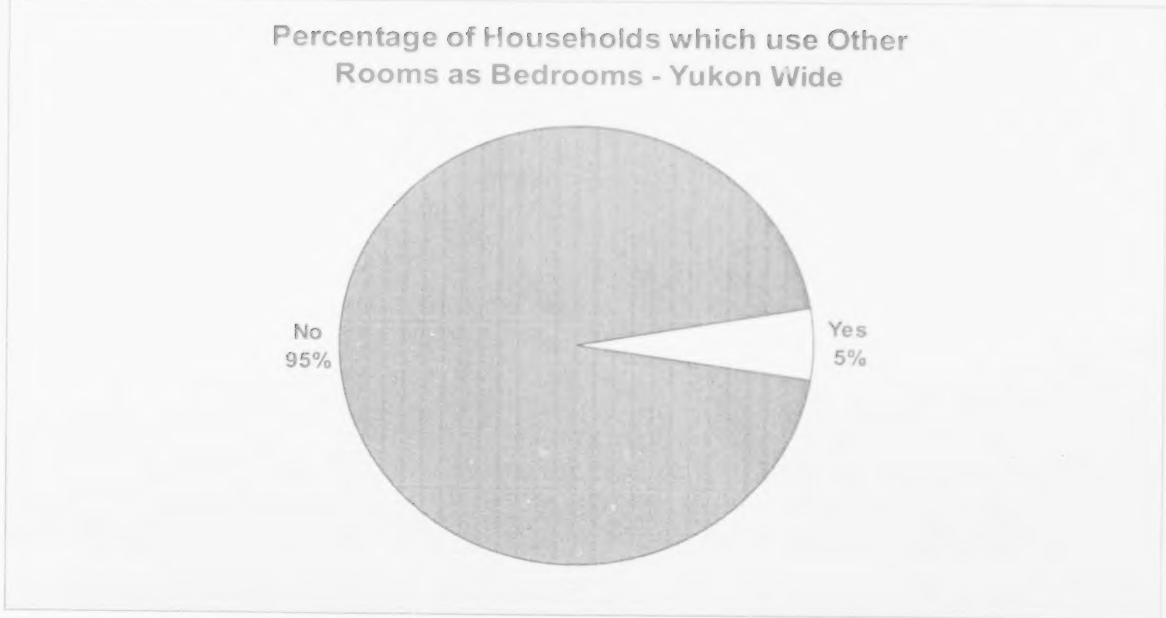
HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the *National Occupancy Standard*, 14 percent of all households in Teslin and 6 percent of all households in the Yukon do not have enough bedrooms.

3.1.2 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT USE OTHER ROOMS AS BEDROOMS

Some households use rooms other than bedrooms as bedrooms. The percentage of households that do this is shown below for both Teslin and the Yukon in general.





HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, 28 percent of households use other rooms for bedrooms. This is almost 6 times the corresponding Yukon rate.

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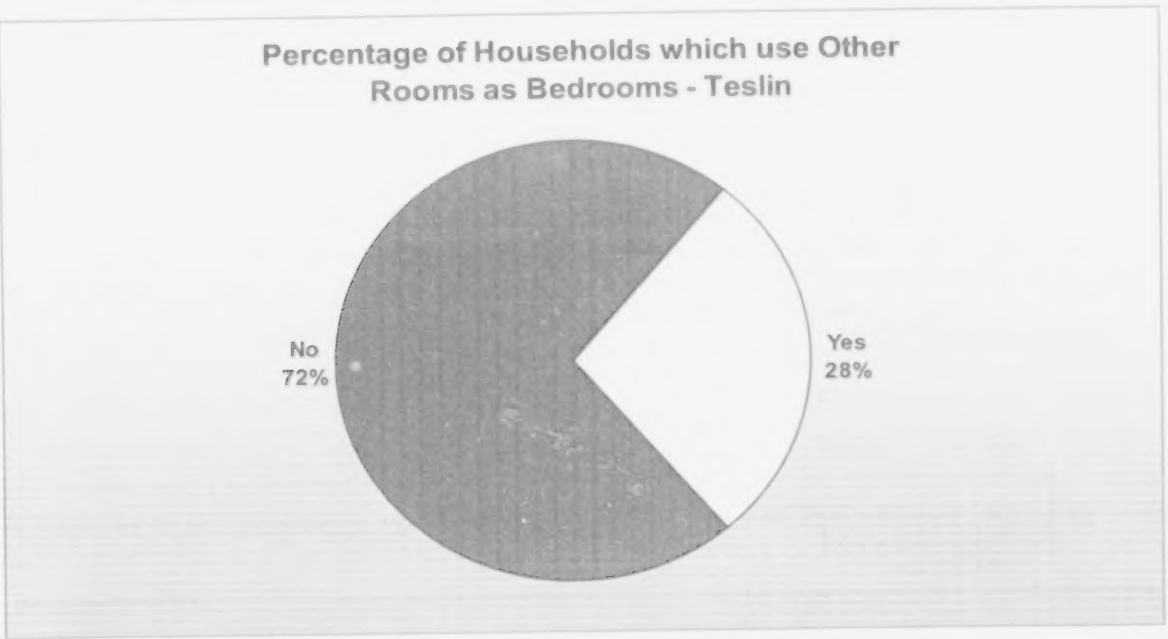
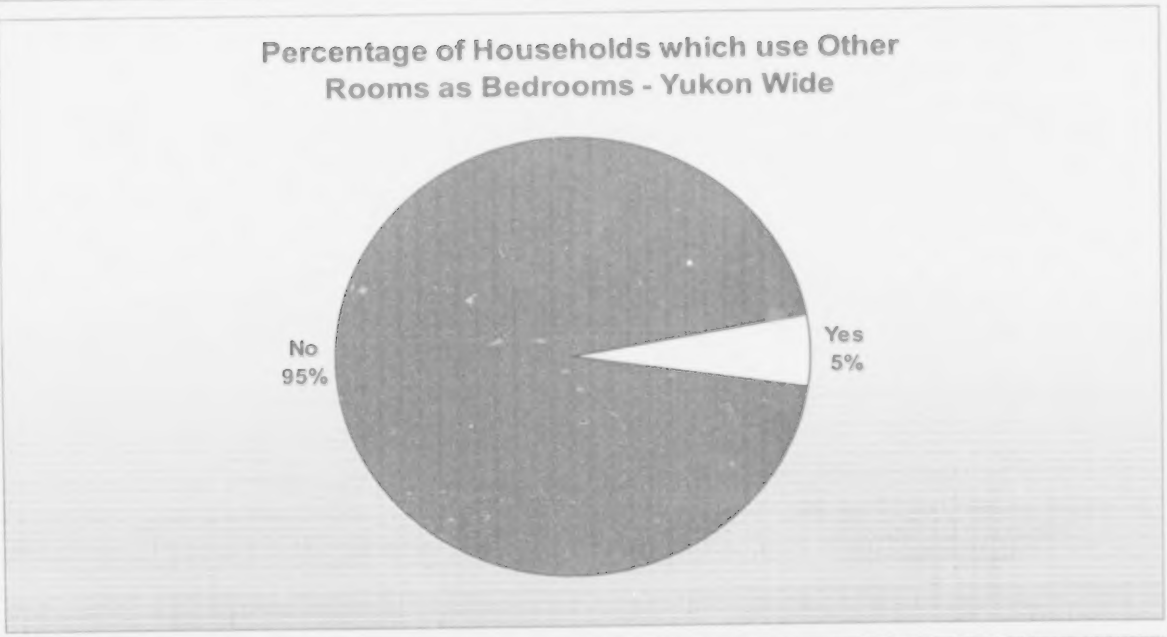




HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, 28 percent of households use other rooms for bedrooms. This is almost 6 times the corresponding Yukon rate.

3.2 ACCESSIBILITY FOR DISABLED AND ELDERLY

Another factor used in determining the suitability of housing is accessibility of the dwelling for those households with one or more disabled members. In order to determine the importance of this factor, the number of households that have disabled members must be determined. This information is shown in the next three sub-themes:

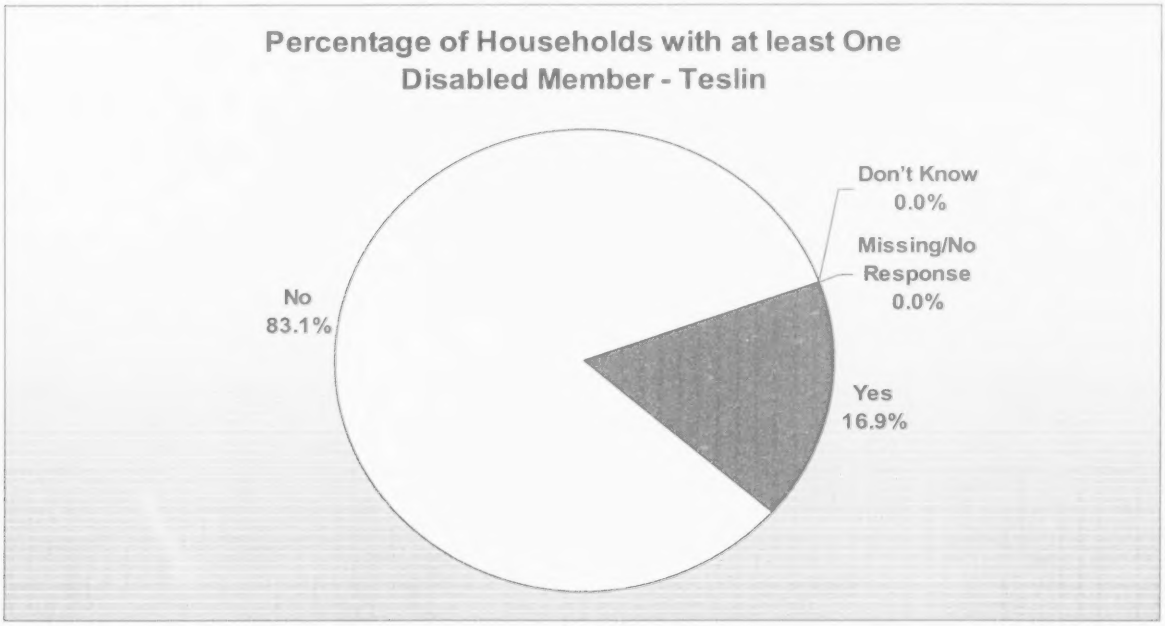
⇒ PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE DISABLED PERSON,

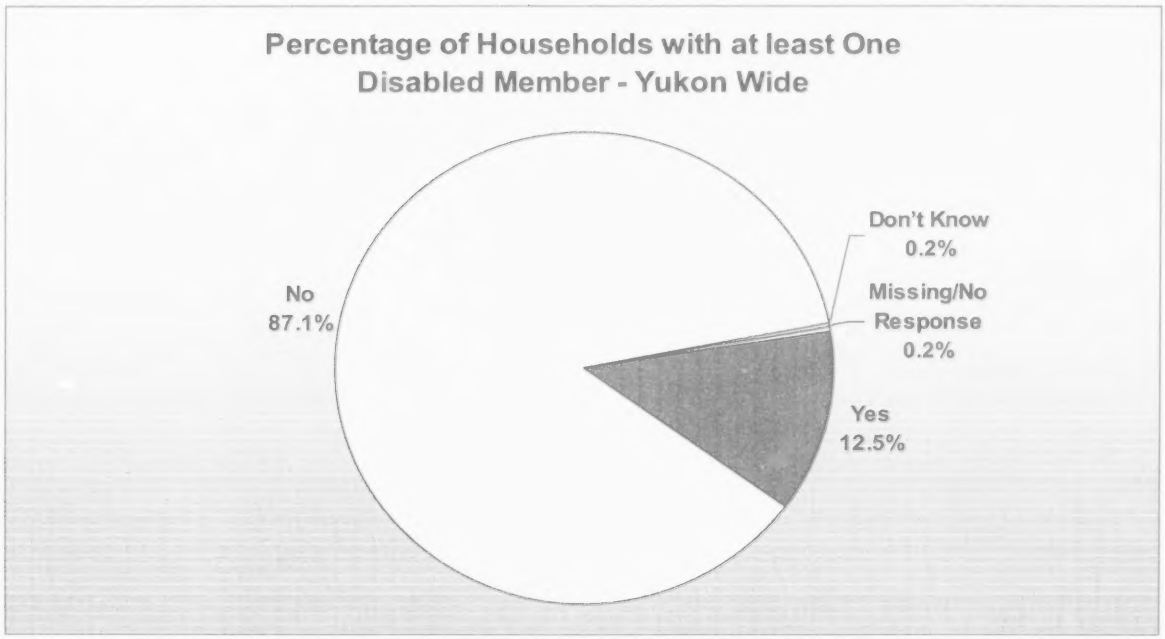
⇒ NUMBER OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS,

⇒ ACCESSIBILITY FEATURE(S) REQUIRED.

3.2.1 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE DISABLED PERSON

"Disability" was defined as either a mobility impairment requiring a wheelchair, other mobility impairment (for example, arthritis), visual, auditory, or other disability. The following pie charts show the percentage of households that have at least one disabled person.



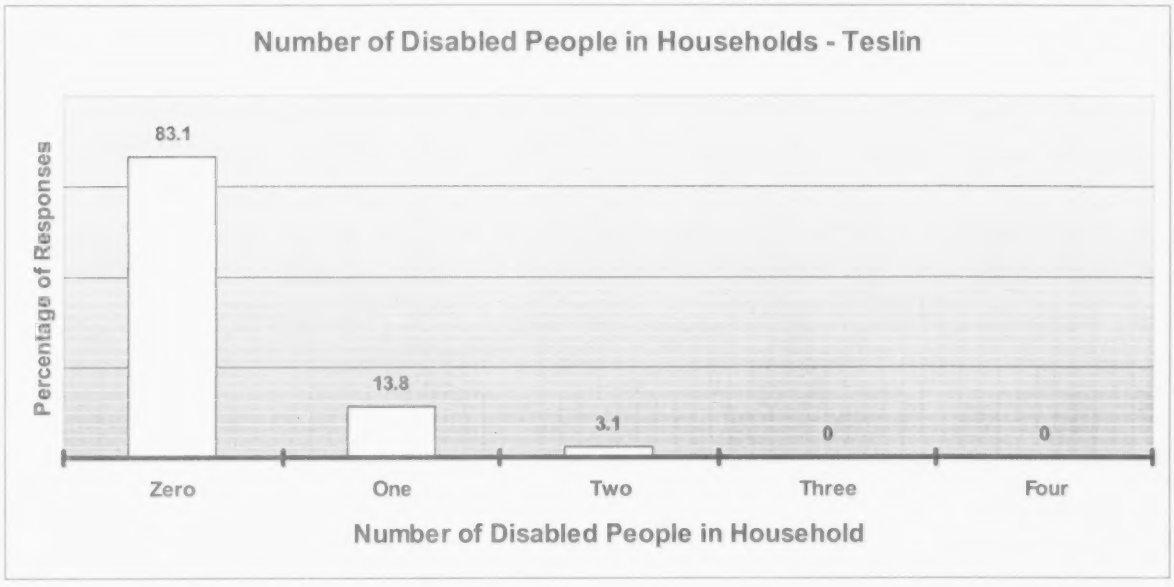


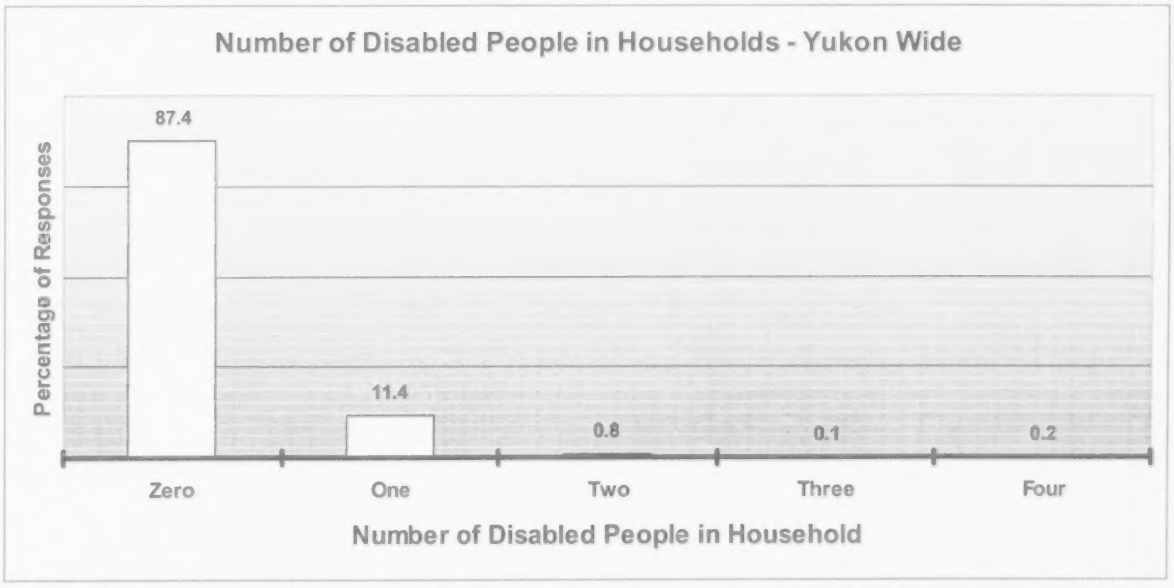
HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 17 percent of households in Teslin and 13 percent of households across the Yukon have at least one disabled member.

3.2.2 NUMBER OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS.

These bar charts illustrate the percentage of households with zero, one, two, three or four disabled people.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin and Yukon wide results are similar

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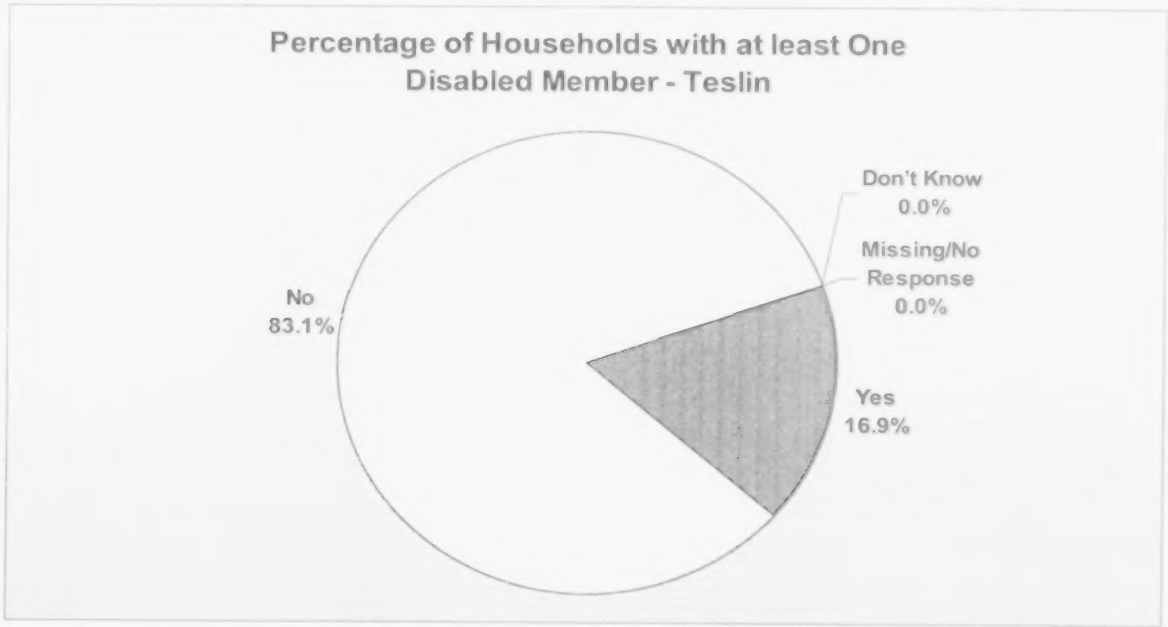

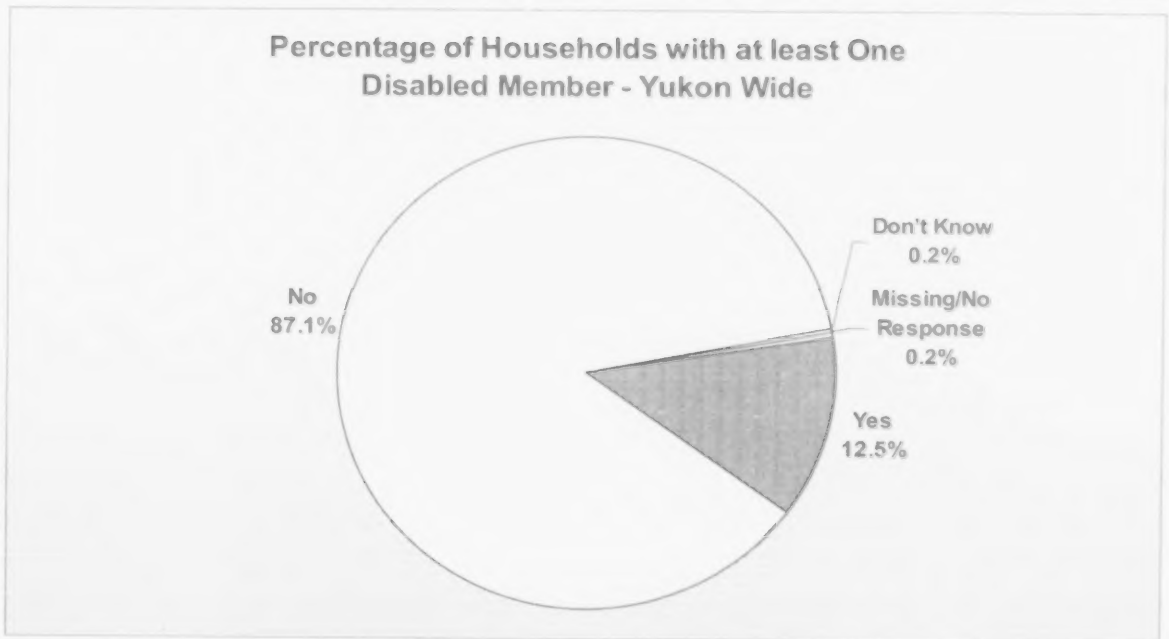

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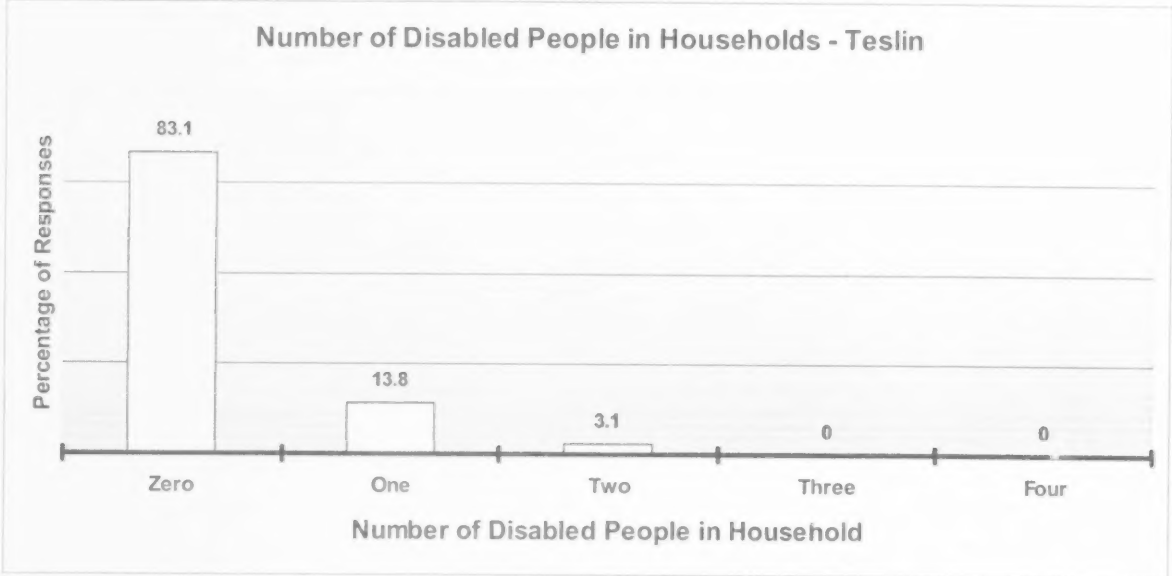

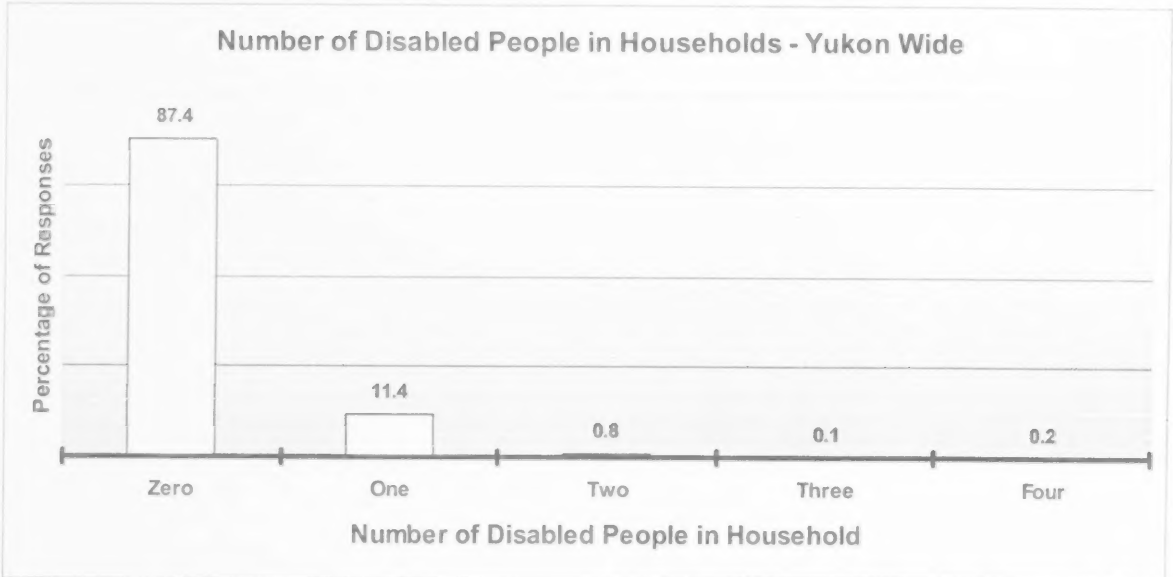

HIGHLIGHTS

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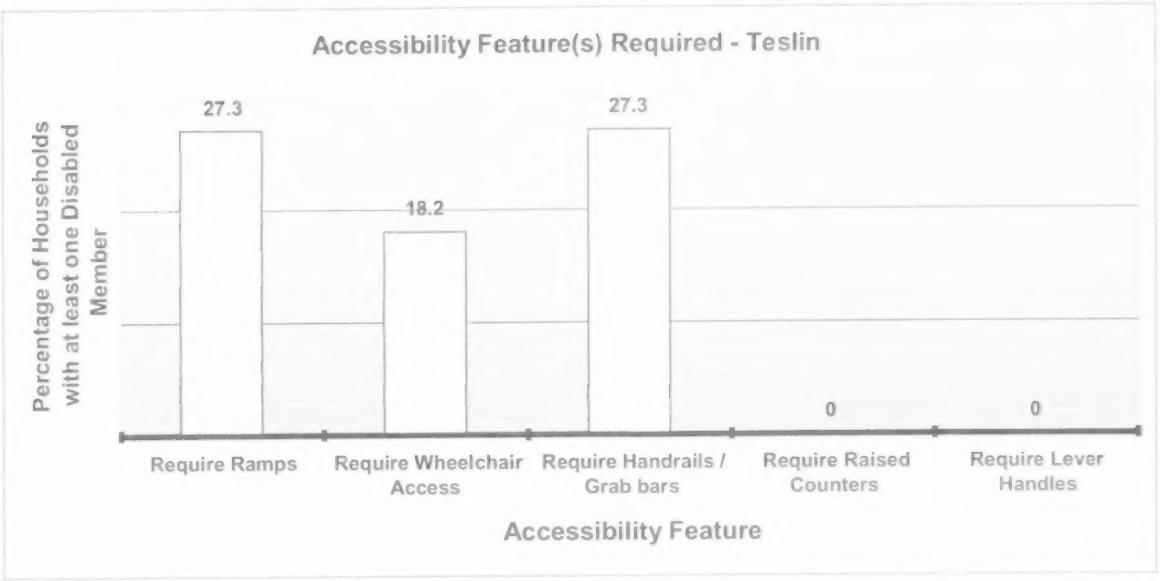
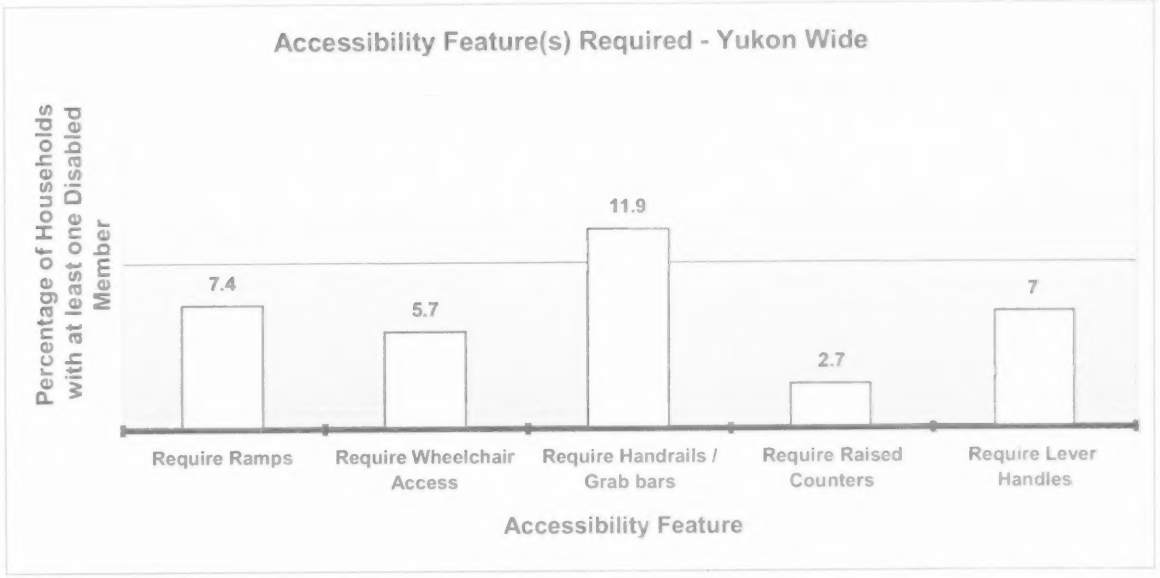
3.2.3 ACCESSIBILITY FEATURE(S) REQUIRED

These bar charts illustrate the kinds of features required by households with at least one disabled person.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Although the absolute number of households in Teslin with at least one disabled member is very low, the percentage of these households that require ramps, wheelchair access and handrails/grab bars is significantly higher than the corresponding percentage Yukon wide.

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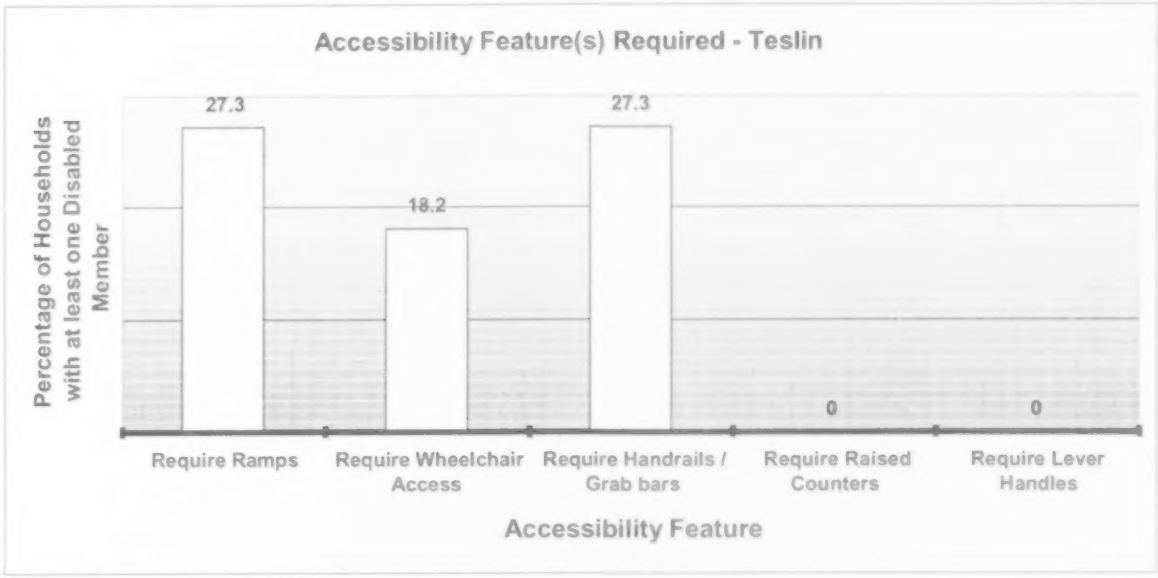

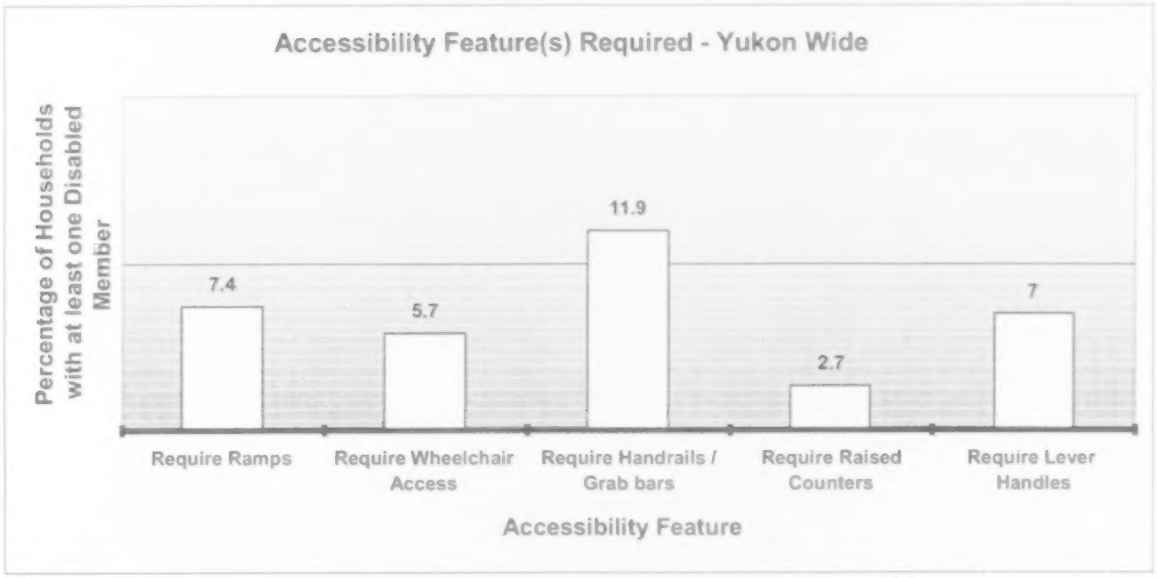

HIGHLIGHTS

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4 ACCESS TO HOME OWNERSHIP

This category of information helps us to determine why renters have chosen to remain renters rather than buying a dwelling.

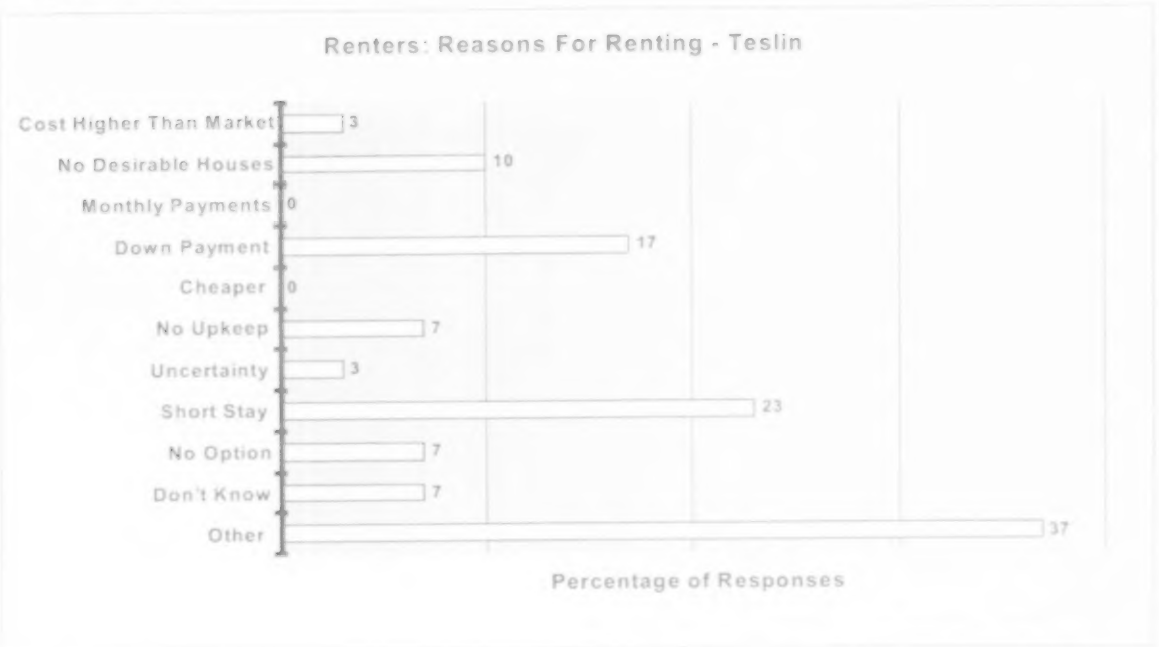
4.1 RENTERS

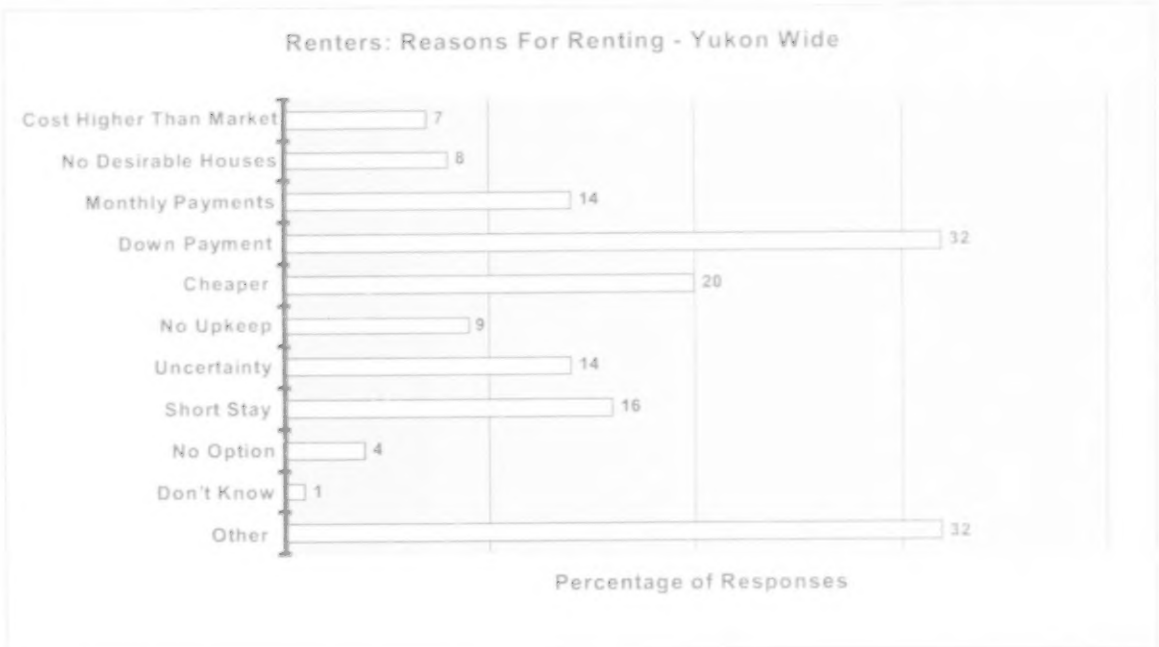
The next sub-theme shows the responses of renters when asked, "Why have you chosen to rent rather than purchase housing?"

⇒ RENTERS REASONS FOR RENTING.

4.1.1 RENTERS REASONS FOR RENTING

These bar charts show the responses of renters.





HIGHLIGHTS

- "Other" includes reasons not captured in another category.
- In Teslin, aside from the unspecified "Other" category, down payment, no desirable houses, and short stay were the most common answers.

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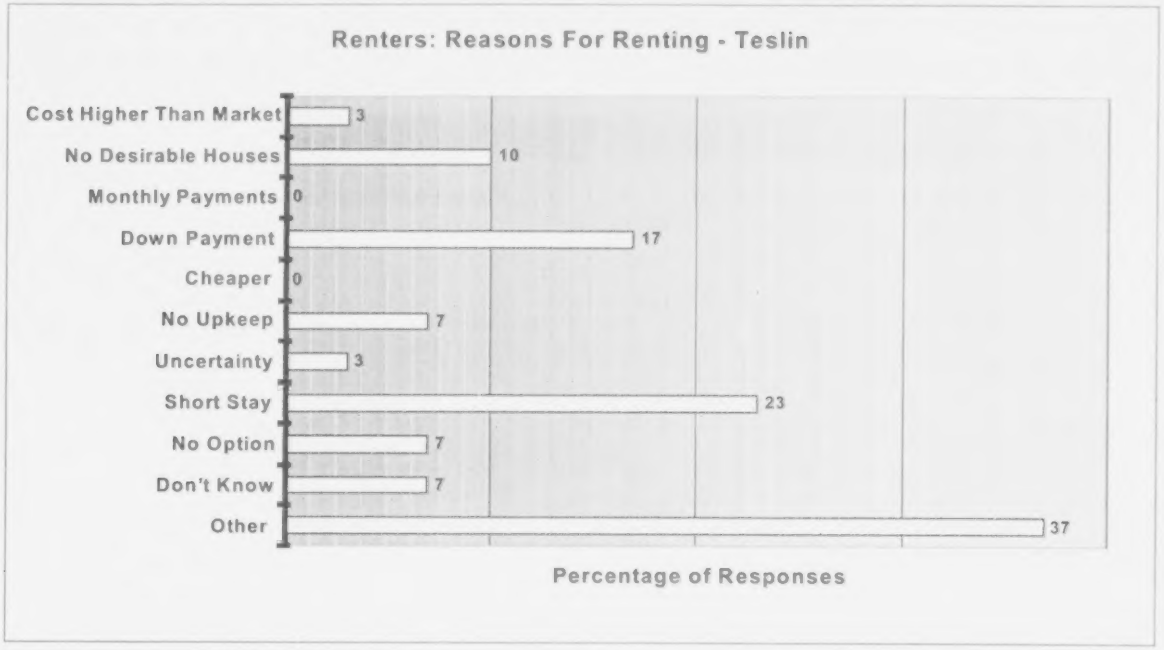
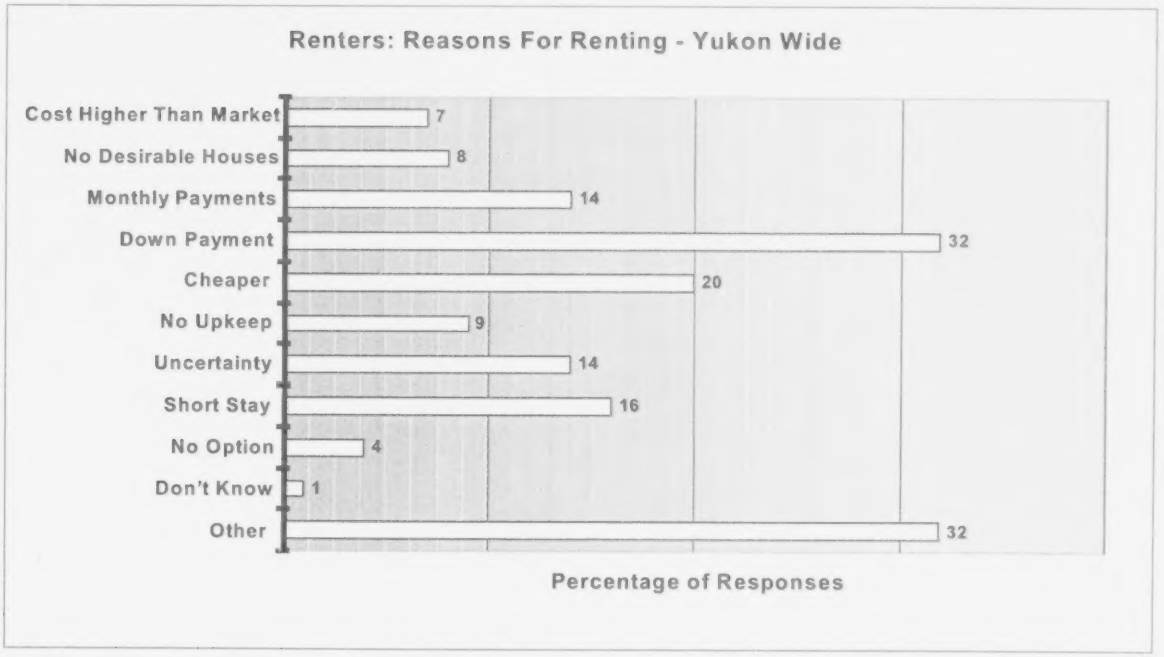




HIGHLIGHTS

- "Other" includes reasons not captured in another category.
- In Teslin, aside from the unspecified "Other" category, down payment, no desirable houses, and short stay were the most common answers.

5 SENIORS AND ELDERS NEEDS

The last set of housing quality indicators this study covers is the housing needs of seniors and elders. The study of the appropriateness of, and the need for adaptations in seniors and elders housing is essentially a sub-study of "Dwelling Suitability". However, because of our aging population, it has become increasingly important to understand the housing needs of this sub-group of the population. We have made a particular effort in this study to understand current, and probable future needs of this group. Again, in order to understand the importance of this, the number of households must be determined.

5.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The following charts show the percentages of various types of households in the population. They also illustrate a range of housing quality indicators associated with the three kinds of households:

- *Senior Household:* refers to a household in which all members are 55 years of age and over.
- *Mixed Senior Household:* refers to a household in which there is at least one member 55 years of age and over, and at least one member less than 55 years.
- *Non-Senior Household:* refers to a household in which there are no members over the age of 55.

The next six sub-themes address household types:

⇒ HOUSEHOLD TYPE BREAKDOWN,

⇒ HOUSEHOLD TYPE VERSUS REPAIR NEED,

⇒ HOUSEHOLD TYPE VERSUS BASIC HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES,

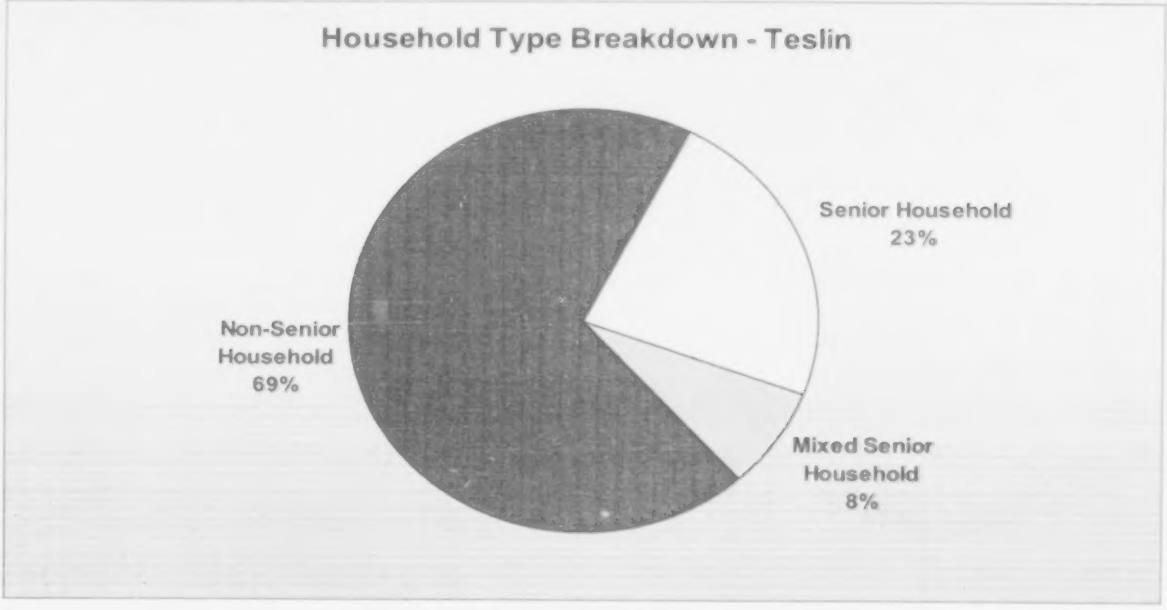
⇒ DWELLING AFFORDABILITY FOR HOUSEHOLD TYPE,

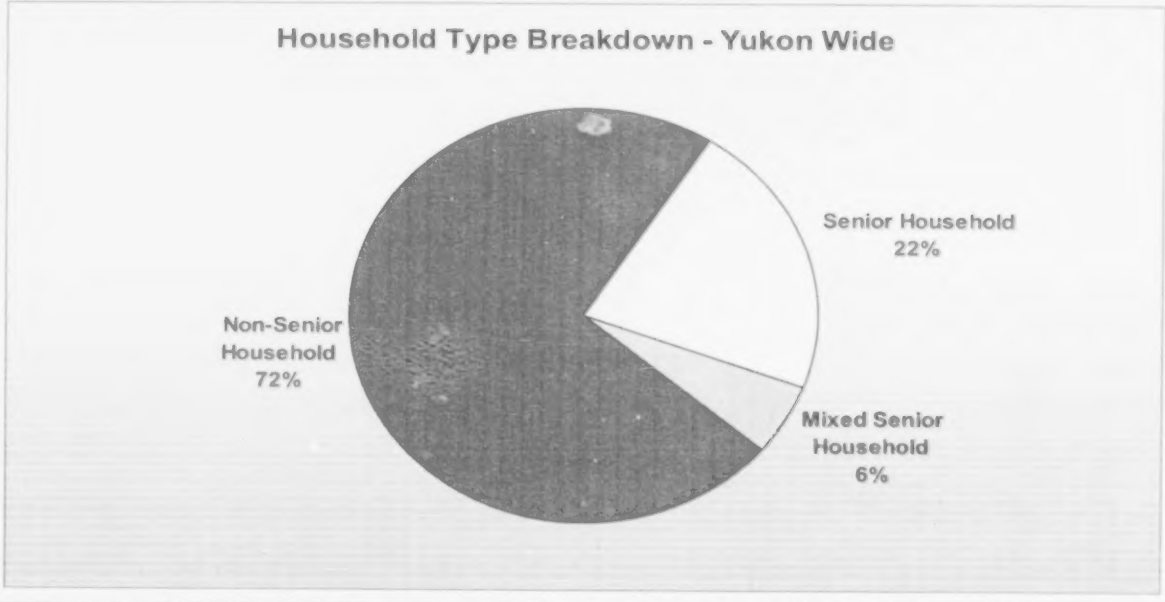
⇒ DWELLING MANAGEABILITY FOR A SENIOR,

⇒ PROBLEMS THAT A SENIOR WOULD HAVE LIVING IN THIS DWELLING.

5.1.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE BREAKDOWN

The following pie charts show household type breakdown:



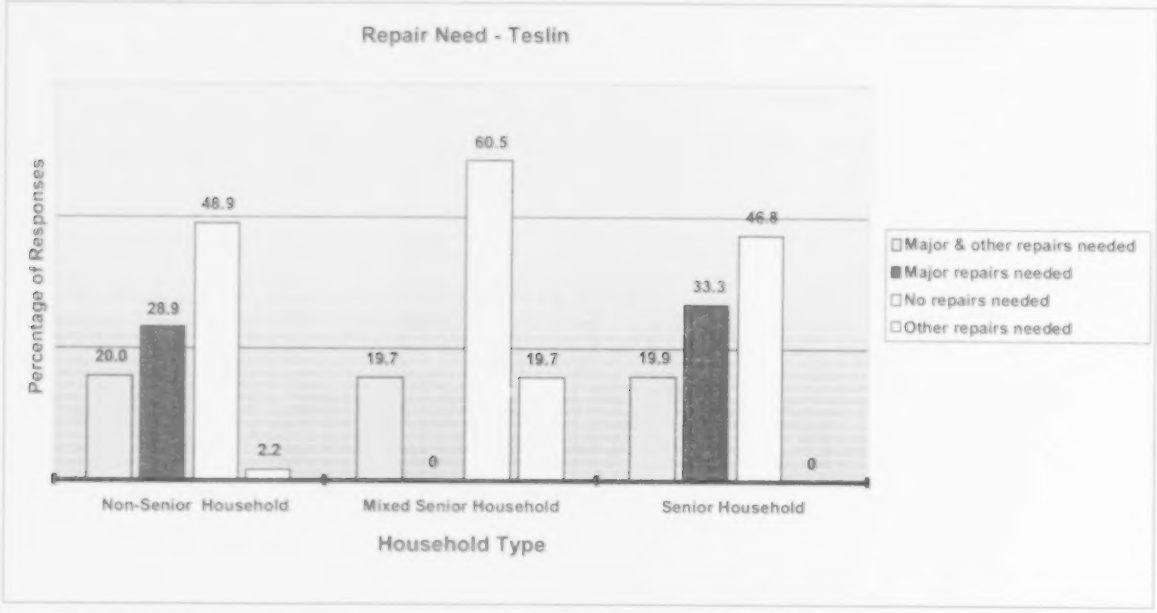


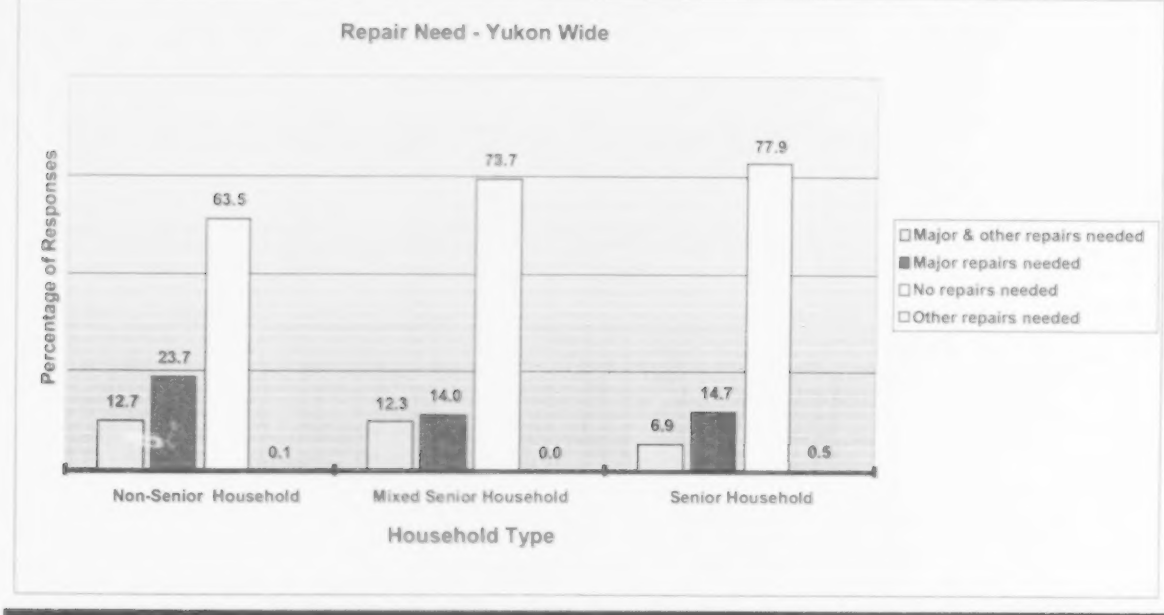
HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin percentages are the same as Yukon wide percentages.
- Senior households represent 23 percent of all households in Teslin.
- The number of households with at least one senior member represents approximately 30 percent of all households in Teslin.

5.1.2 HOUSEHOLD TYPE VERSUS REPAIR NEED

These bar charts are included to show the kinds of households that are in need of repair.



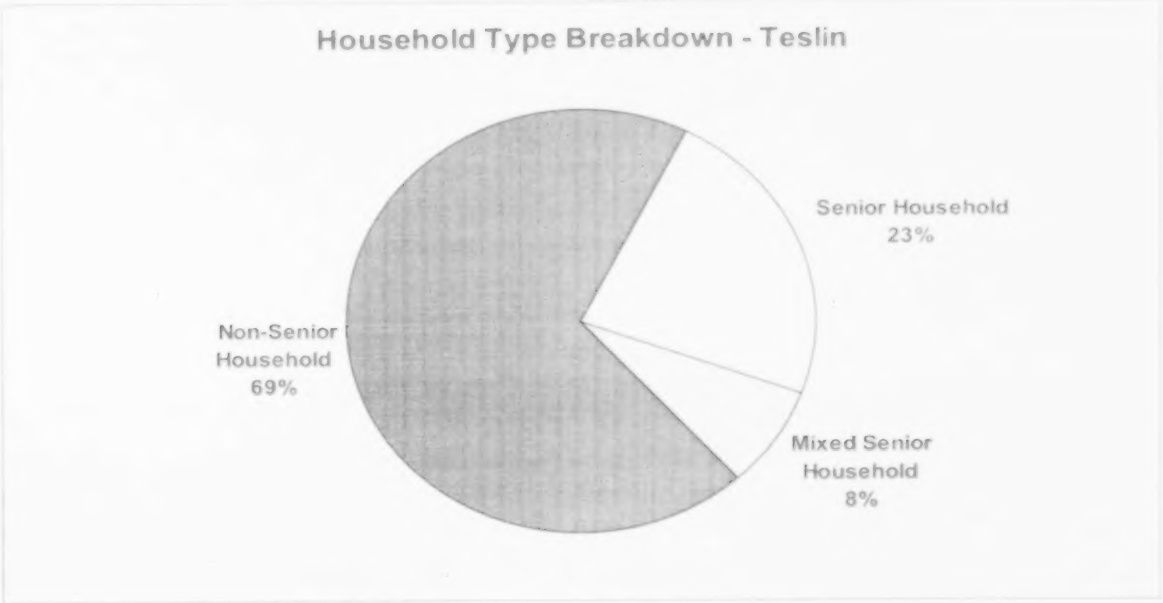


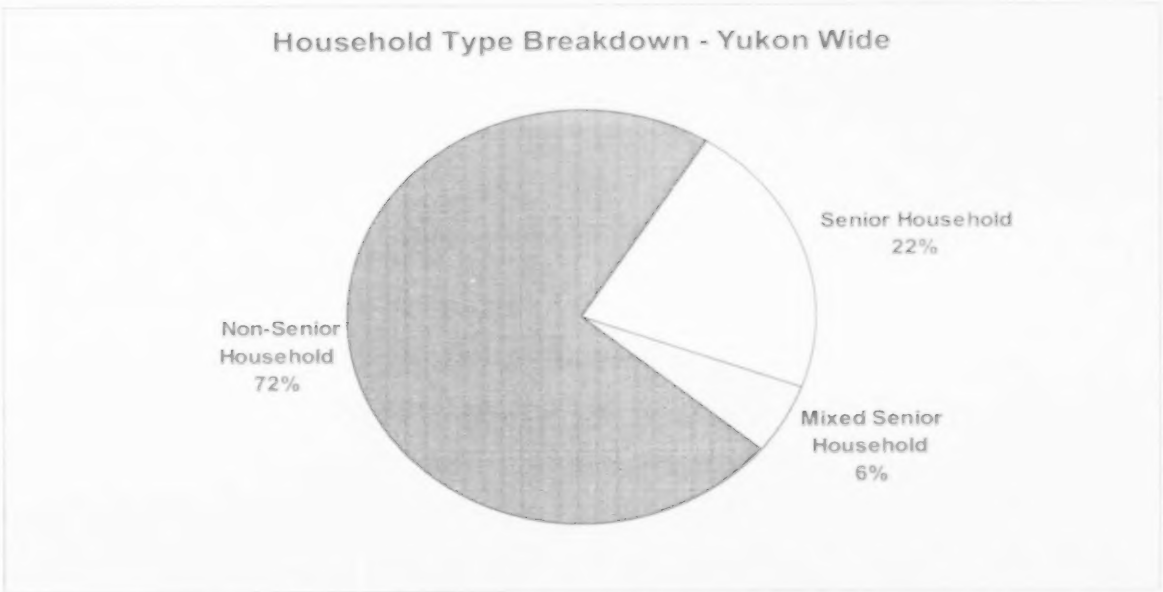
HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, apart from the fact that mixed senior households have less need for major repairs, the household categories appear to have similar repair needs.

5.1.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE BREAKDOWN

The following pie charts show household type breakdown:



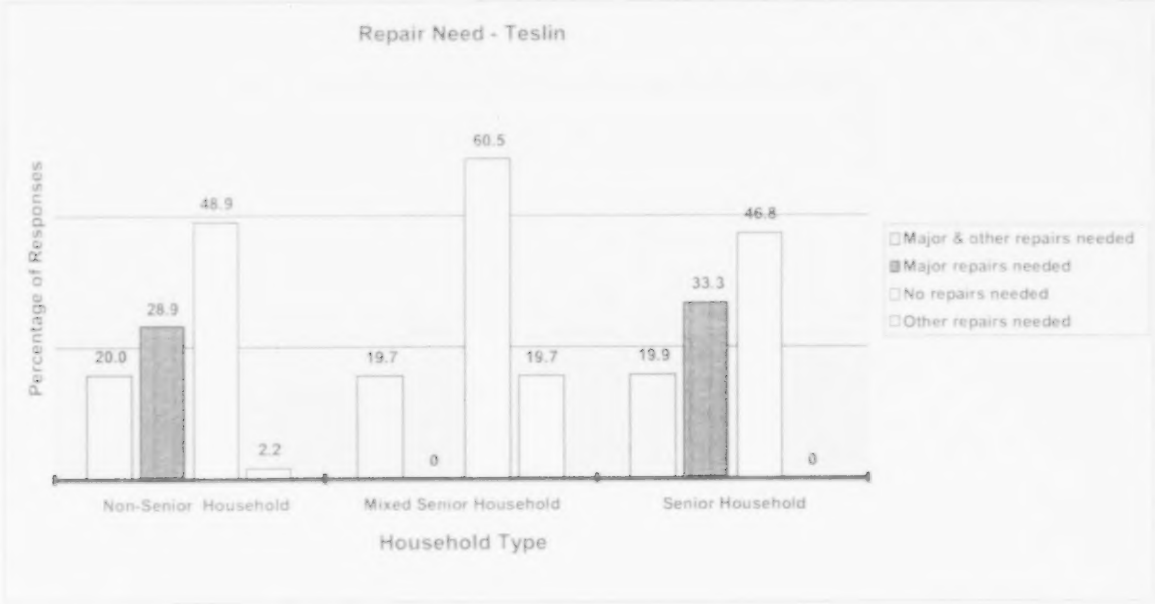


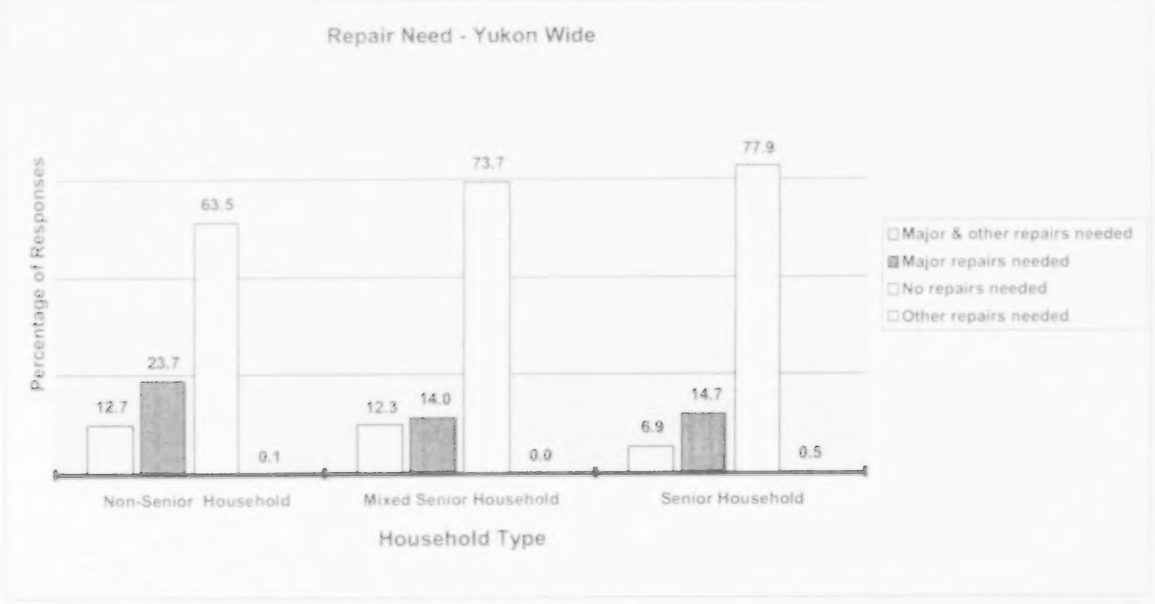
HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin percentages are the same as Yukon wide percentages.
- Senior households represent 23 percent of all households in Teslin.
- The number of households with at least one senior member represents approximately 30 percent of all households in Teslin.

5.1.2 HOUSEHOLD TYPE VERSUS REPAIR NEED

These bar charts are included to show the kinds of households that are in need of repair.



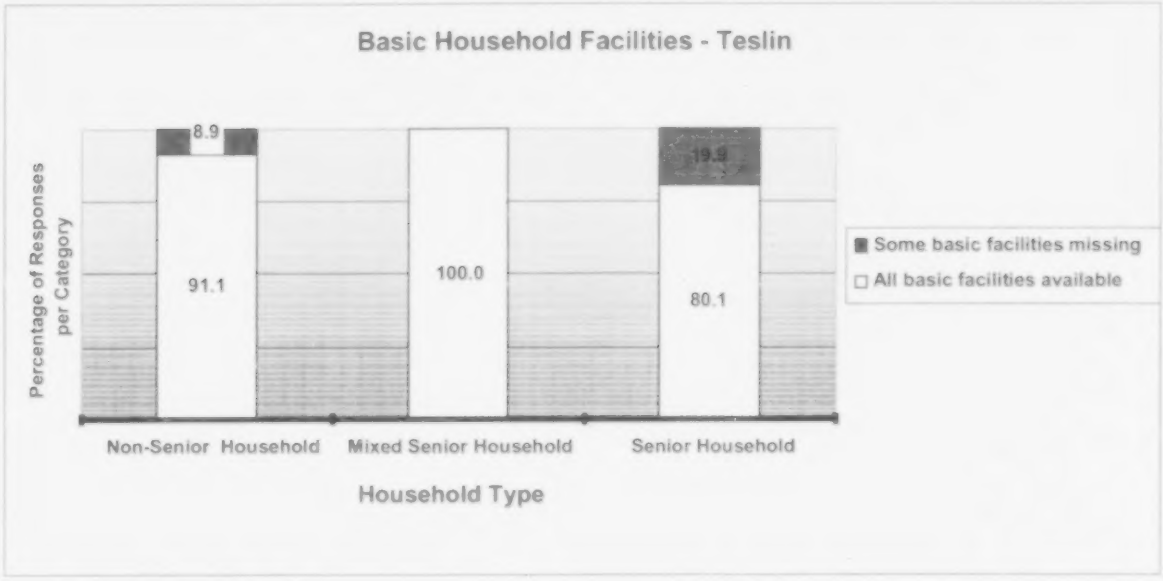


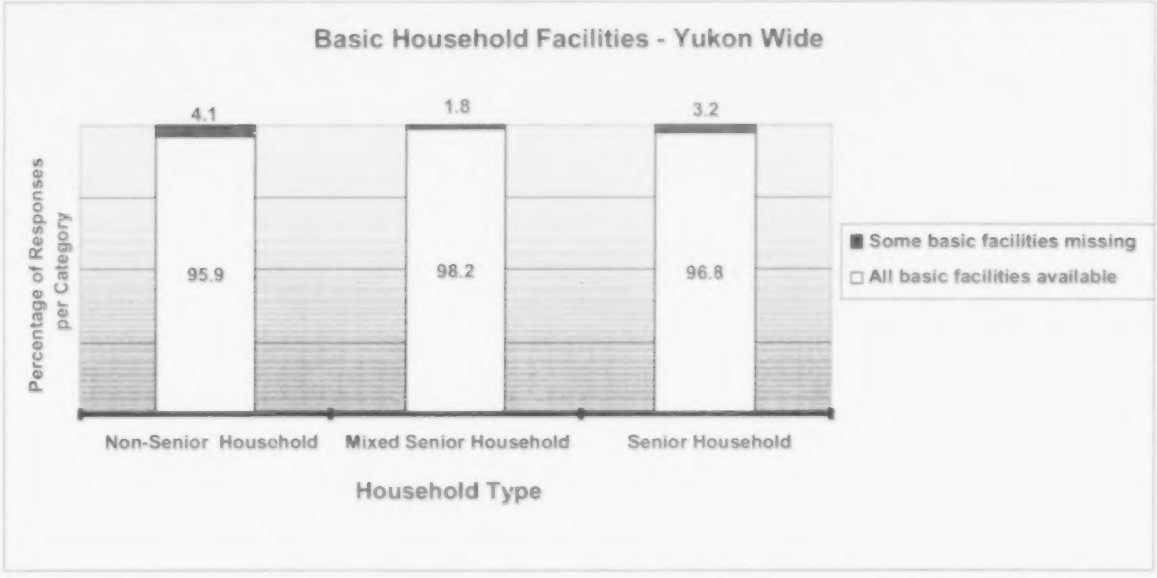
HIGHLIGHTS

- In Teslin, apart from the fact that mixed senior households have less need for major repairs, the household categories appear to have similar repair needs.

5.1.3 HOUSEHOLD TYPE VERSUS BASIC HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

These bar charts compare the type of households with basic facilities.



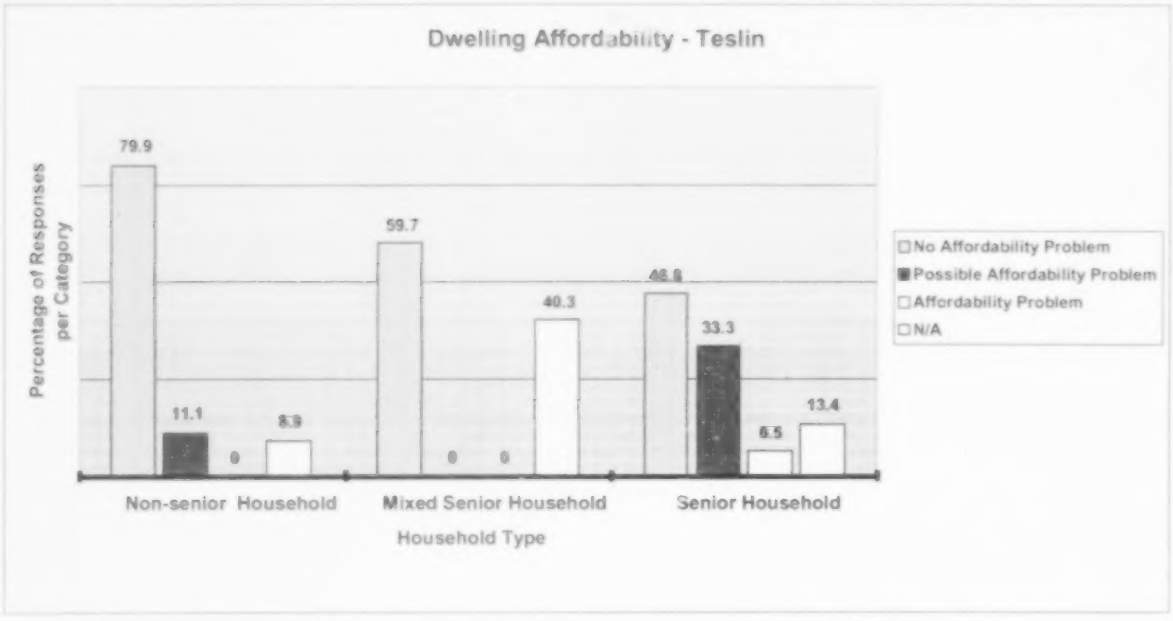


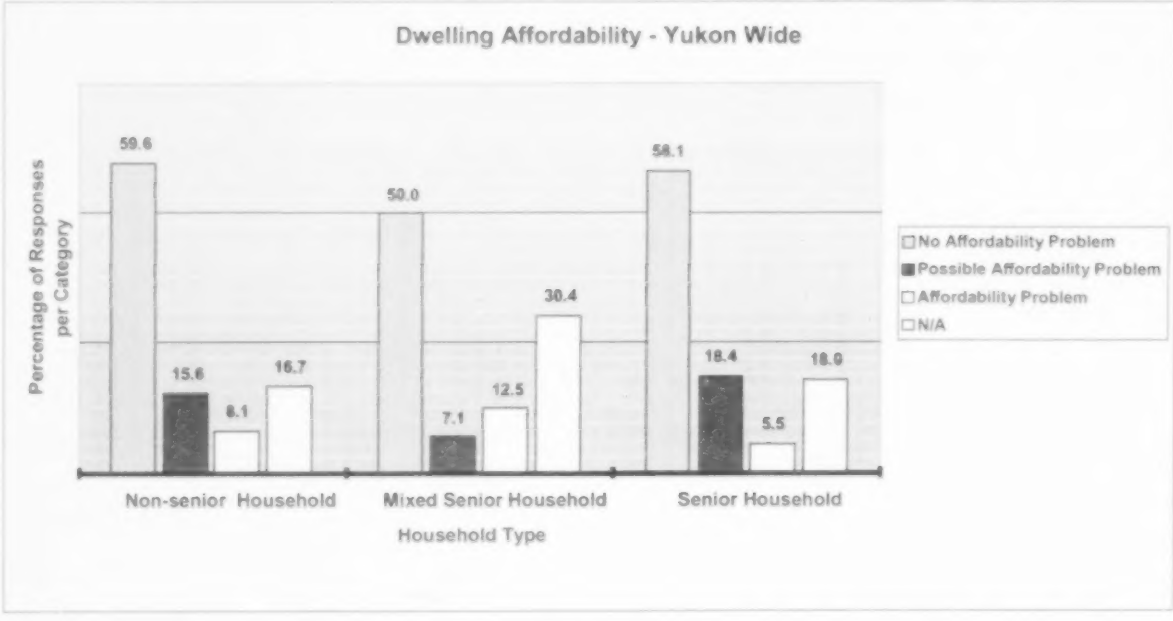
HIGHLIGHTS

- 10 percent of non-senior households and 20 percent of senior households have some basic household facilities missing. These percentages are significantly higher than the corresponding Yukon wide percentages.

5.1.4 DWELLING AFFORDABILITY FOR HOUSEHOLD TYPE

These bar charts compare the dwelling affordability for the kinds of households.





HIGHLIGHTS

- About 7 percent of senior households have an affordability problem in Teslin.
- Possible affordability problems are also highest in the senior household category at 33.3 percent.

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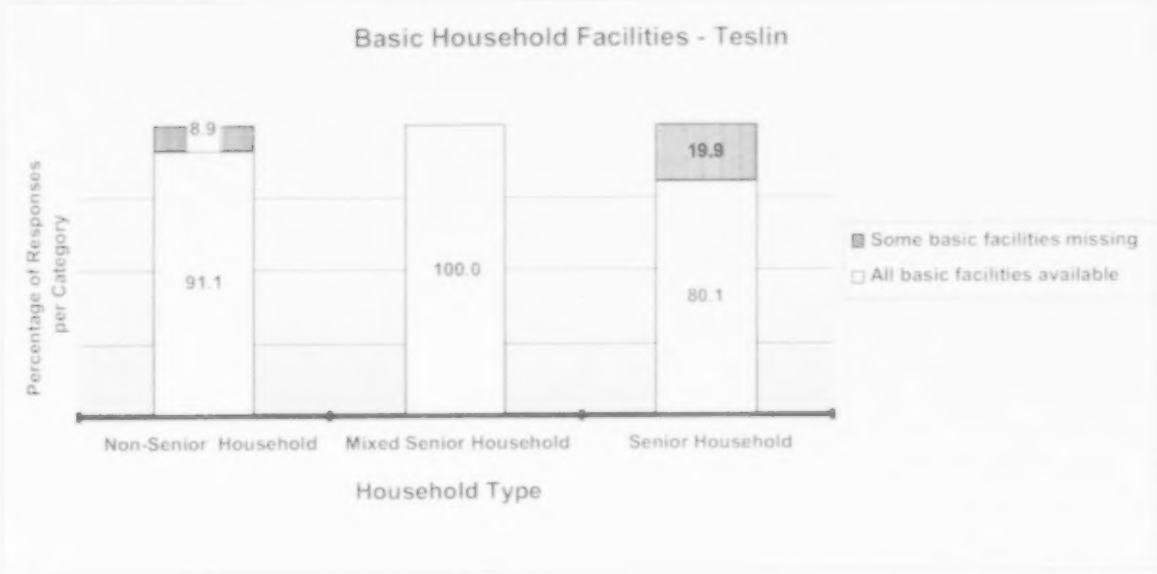
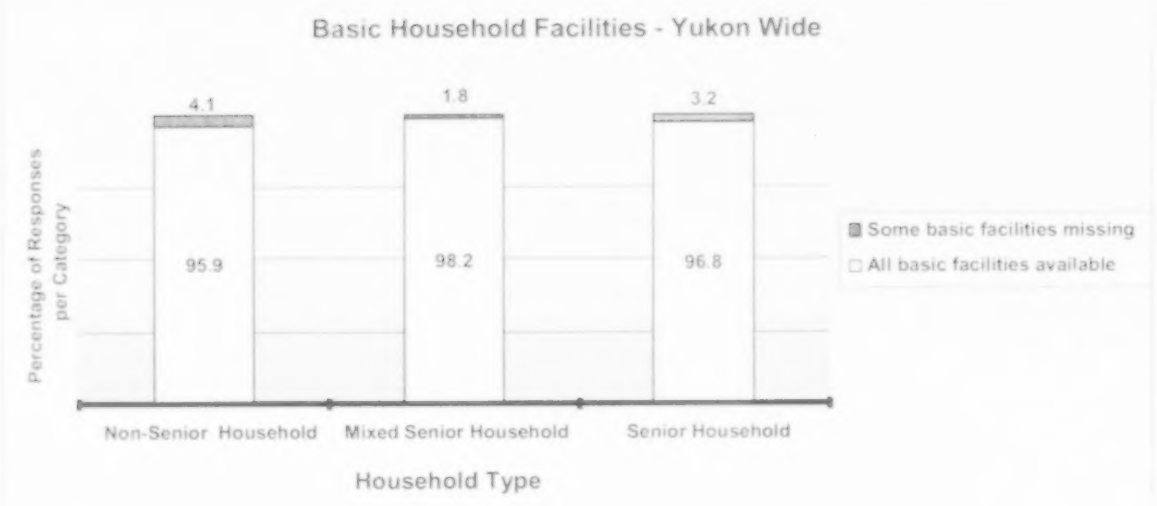
These bar charts compare the type of households with basic facilities.





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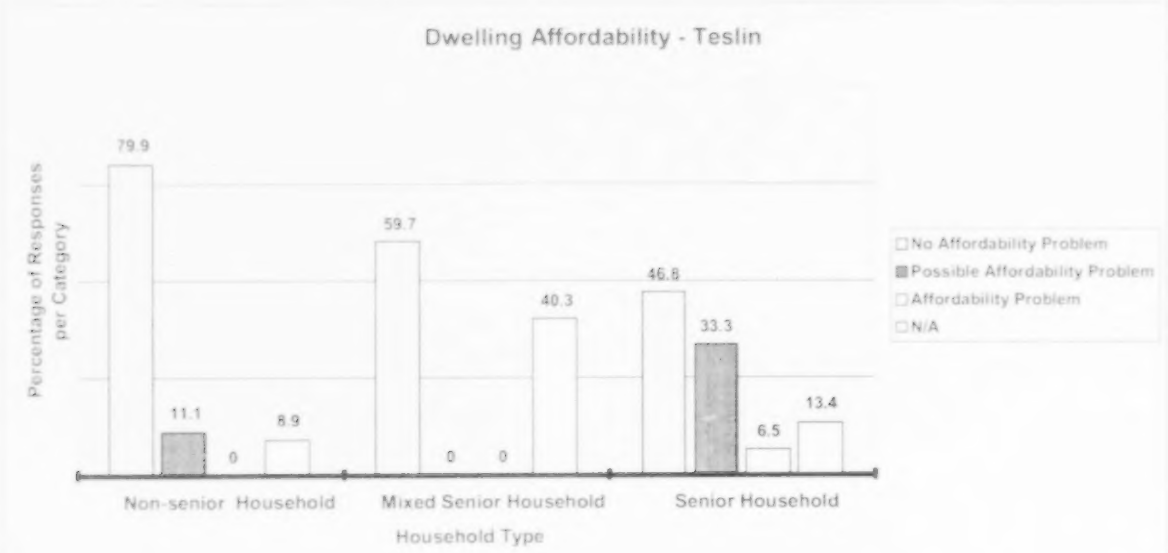
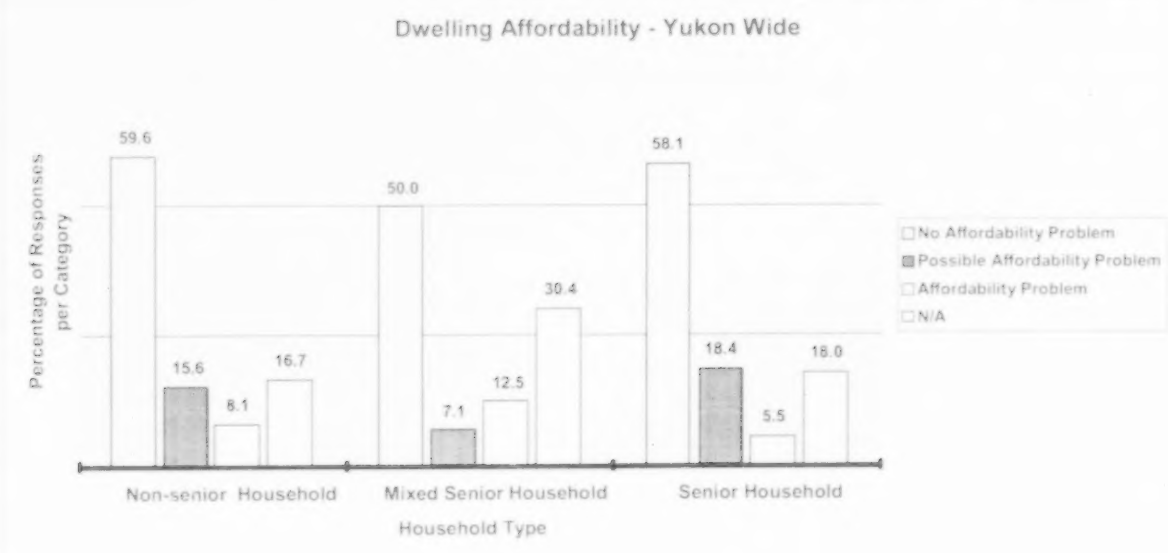


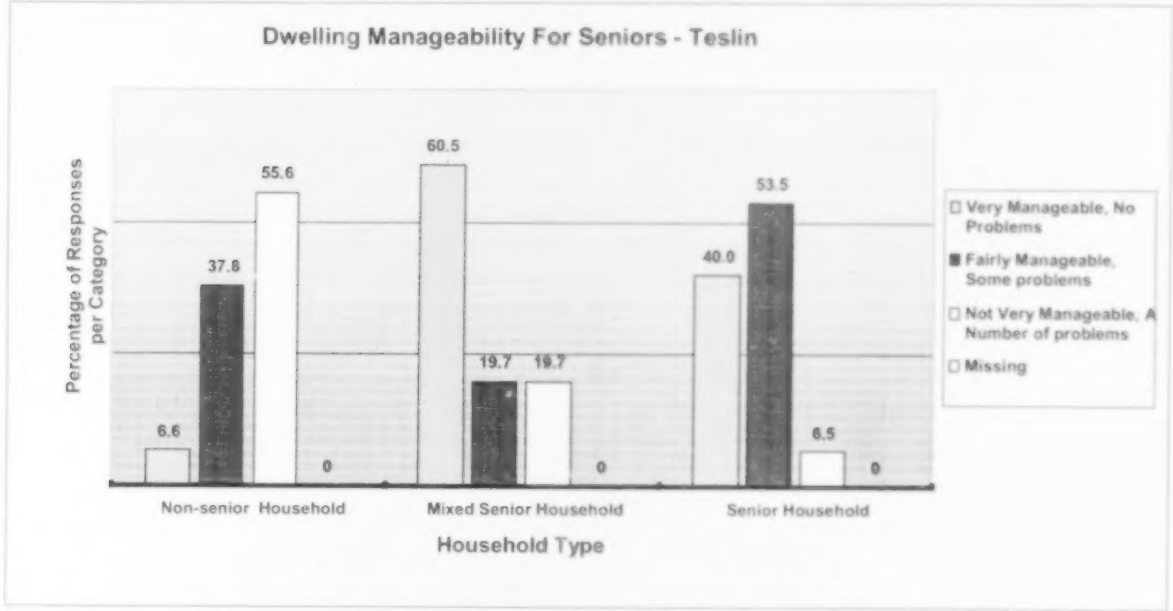


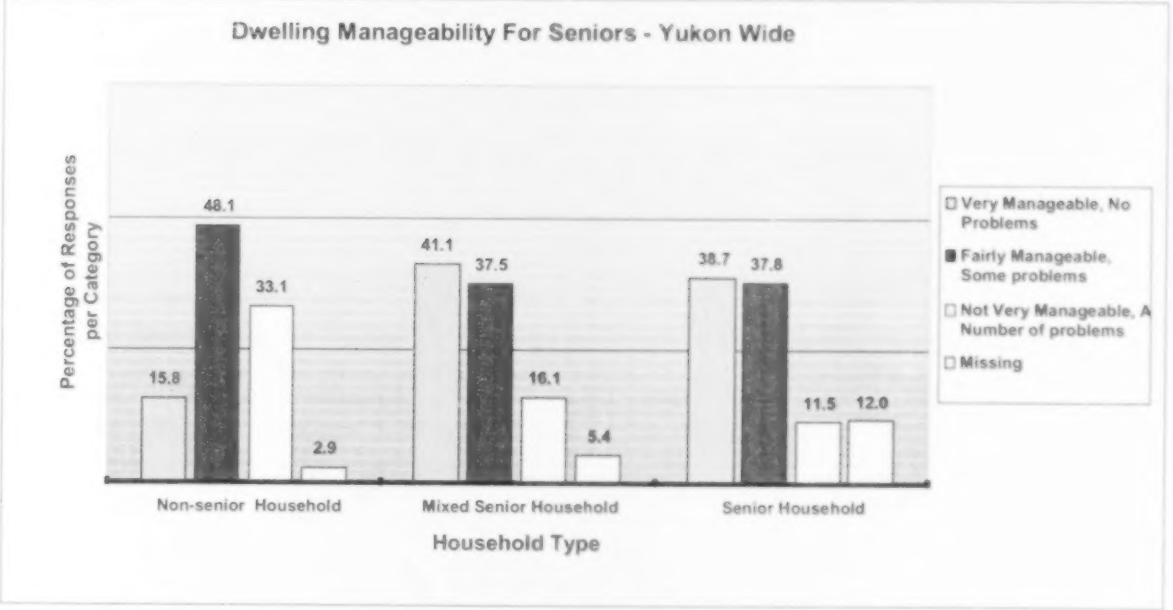
HIGHLIGHTS

- About 7 percent of senior households have an affordability problem in Teslin.
- Possible affordability problems are also highest in the senior household category at 33.3 percent.

5.1.5 DWELLING MANAGEABILITY FOR A SENIOR

These bar charts show the responses from the three different types of households. The question asked is, "How manageable would this dwelling be for a senior?"



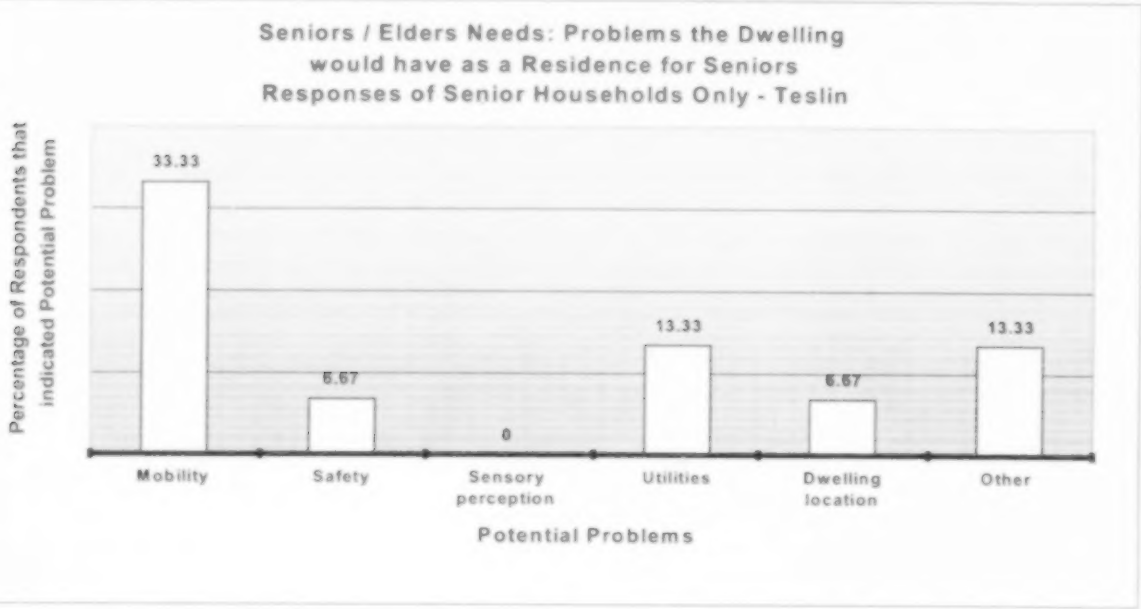


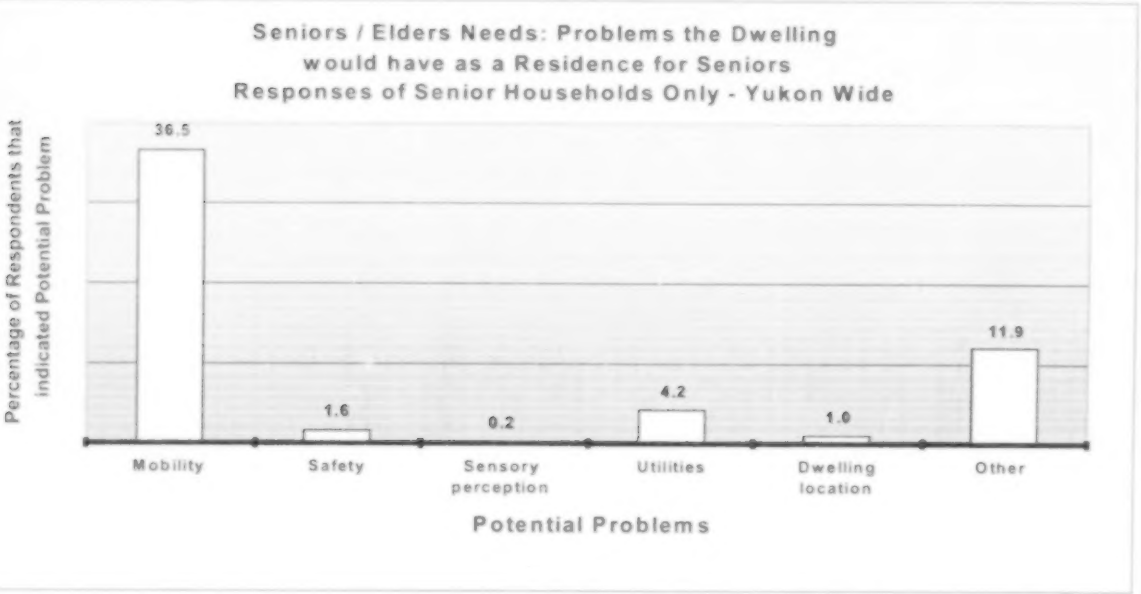
HIGHLIGHTS

- As the household ages, the percentage of "not very manageable" responses seems to decrease. This may be due to a number of factors such as seniors being less demanding for improvements, more used to coping without better facilities out of habit, or have already made the improvements in their homes to make living easier

5.1.6 PROBLEMS THAT A SENIOR WOULD HAVE LIVING IN THIS DWELLING

These are the responses of senior households only.





HIGHLIGHTS

- Teslin results are very similar to Yukon wide results.
- Mobility is the primary dwelling manageability problem for seniors in their homes in Teslin.
- "Utilities" refers to potential problems resulting from using and maintaining such things as light, power or water.

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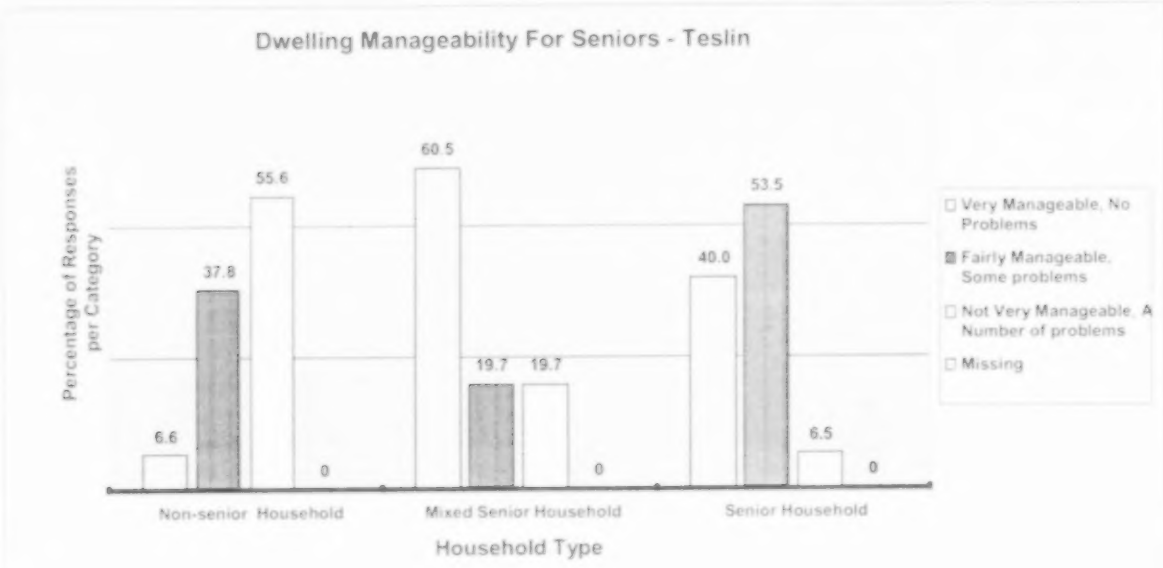

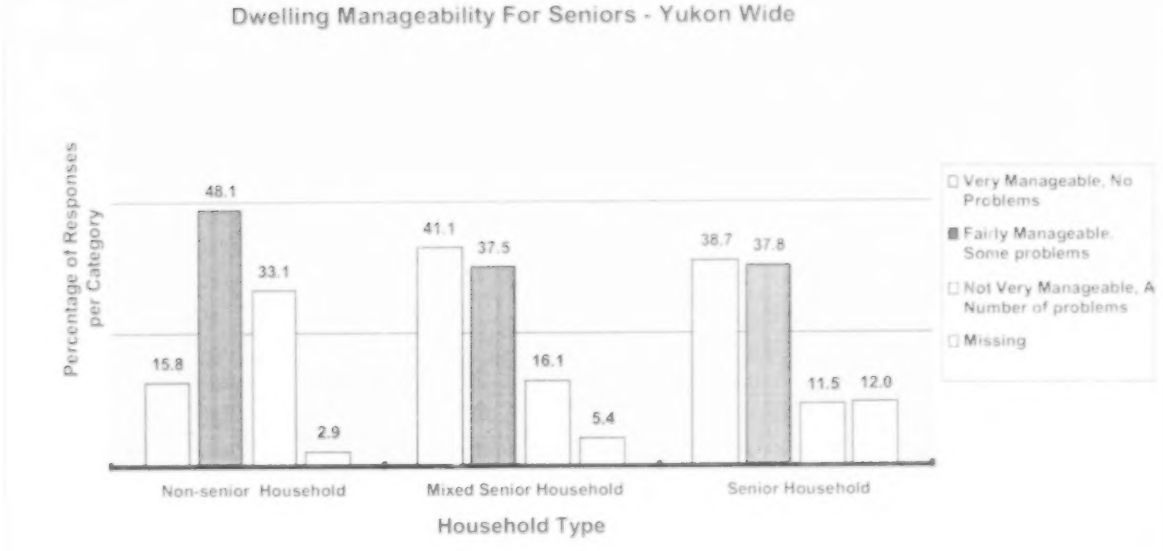

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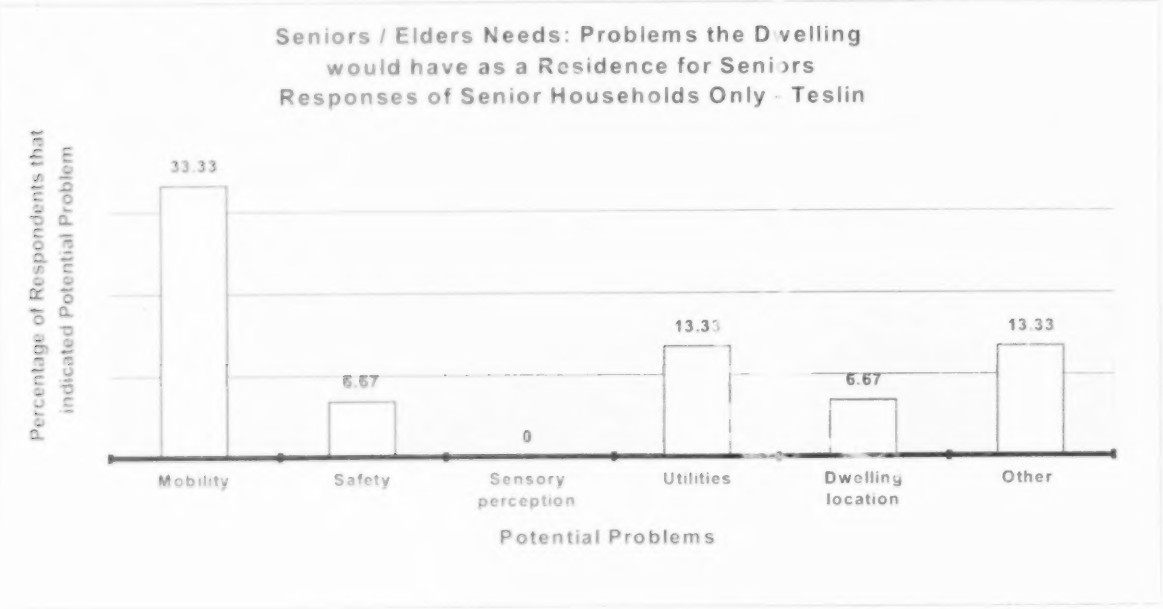

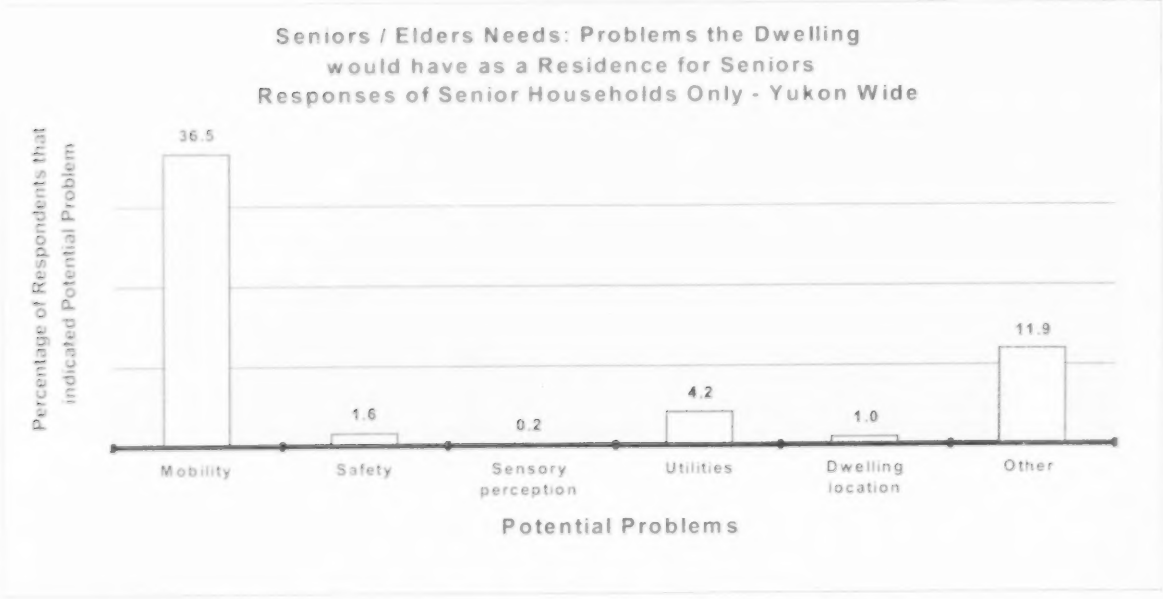

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